

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## HERBERT HOOVER OUTLINES BROAD COMMERCE POLICY

Constructive Coordination of All Industrial Facilities, With Improved Internal and Ocean Transportation to Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the first time since he became Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover yesterday discussed plans for making the Department of Commerce of greater service to the country. Success in doing this depends upon finding out what the department is, how great its scope, and what it can do in cooperation with other departments and without encroaching upon their prerogatives.

Before this or any other department of the government can make far-reaching plans, it must know whether the purpose of the administration is to establish new departments, such as the much-discussed Department of Public Welfare, the proposed Department of Public Works, or a Department of Transportation, or what powers and responsibilities such a new department would possess. There must also be a definition of the powers of such bureaus as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Shipping Board, and the Federal Trade Commission. At present they are both judicial and executive. This administration will probably favor their having only judicial powers.

### Overlapping Activities

The effort of the Department of Commerce to extend American business abroad by sending representatives to foreign countries has had the disadvantage of more or less conflict and overlapping with State Department functions. The trend of thought of the diplomatic representatives is not economic, and an effort must be made to build a bridge so that the work of the two departments will not overlap.

The new Secretary of Commerce takes both a long and a short view of the question of governmental control and activity. In the short one, there looms the value of voluntary service. The long view takes into account a more fundamental consideration of the commerce and industry of the government and the necessity of dealing

seriously to find out what foreign nations want, unless they know something about the conditions of producing their commodities at home.

### Coordination Lacking

There must be in the Department of Commerce, for example, a point of contact, an expert on the whole business of functioning and distributing. Out of the war there have developed in foreign countries national organizations with government protection and assistance bent upon producing cheaply. With a low standard of living and low production costs, the American individual cannot compete, except by a greatly improved industrial efficiency, including transportation, both railway and inland waterways and better points of connection with ocean shipping. Also if the United States is to remain a shipowning nation, it must be able to establish new routes and distribute trade along them as was formerly done by new railroads, and must be able to wait until the trade developed. Electrification is one of the means of improvement of transportation service that is considered of great importance in effecting the cost of production. If this cost cannot be lowered, the United States will have to lower its standards of living to meet foreign competition.

### Control of Carriers

It is well known that Mr. Hoover is fundamentally opposed to the government ownership of the railroads, and he bases this opposition largely on what he has seen of bureaucracy in Washington. He does, however, believe that the management of the railroads must be so linked with the functions of commerce and industry that the entire subject may be treated as one. He also thinks that there would be a great gain if there was a standardization of parts used in the manufacture of many articles in the United States. This was attempted during the war, but even at that time it encountered the opposition of many men engaged in the business affected, chiefly the motor industry. It is believed, however, that it can be done by voluntary conferences of the heads of the business with officials of the government. If the importance of the issue can be effectively set forth.

### Detailed Recommendations

In this statement issued yesterday, Mr. Hoover said in part:

"The Department of Commerce should be in the widest sense a department of service to the commerce and industry of the country. It is not a department for the regulation of trade and industry. In order to do service to the greatest advantage I wish to establish a wider and better organized cooperation with the trade and commercial associations, and will in a short time present some plans to this end. I want to see our efforts to push our foreign commerce,

more closely related to our industries. This sort of enlarged activity is within the original purpose of the department, and requires neither legislation nor burden upon taxpayers. This is no time to ask for appropriations to undertake new work. It is the time to search for economy and reorganization, for effective expenditure on essentials, the reduction of less essentials and the elimination of duplication.

The great economic difficulties that we inherit from the war are obvious enough, and they emphasize the necessity of better governmental machinery to assist in their solution. Their final remedy must rest on the initiative of our own people—the rate of recovery can be expedited by greater cooperation in the community, and with the community by the government, and this department and the whole government wishes to assist wherever it can to stimulate and assist this cooperation.

### Production Costs Abroad

"In the long run we may as well realize that we must face a lower standard of living in Europe many years ahead. The production costs of her people will, in consequence, be lower than ever before the war. If we meet this competition and still maintain our high standards of living, we will have to work harder; we will have to eliminate waste; we will need to still further improve our processes, our labor relationship, and business methods. If we would so improve our national efficiency and our foreign trade we must consider our transportation, both railway, water and marine, as one system directed to serve the nation as a whole. The development of certain trade routes through our mercantile marine, as the real extension of our inland transportation; the improvement of great waterways; the opening of the Great Lakes to ocean-going vessels; the development of great electrification of our power necessities, and the handling of our labor adjustment by moderate men on both sides, are all problems that have a fundamental bearing on the recovery in commerce and on our ability to compete.

**Elimination of Waste**

"If I were outlining one of the essential directions for expansion of governmental activity, it would be in the constructive study and ventilation of the whole gamut of these possible improvements and of elimination of our great wastes in labor, in material, in power and a host of other directions. These are some of the directions in which I believe this department can secure some results by cooperation within the different trades."

These are some economic difficulties arising from the war that will, no doubt, solve themselves with time, but an infinite amount of misery could be saved if we had the same spirit of spontaneous cooperation in every community for reconstruction that we had in war. Government departments can at least try to do something to inspire such renewed cooperation. For instance, we have three or four million idle men walking the streets, and at the same time we are short more than a million homes; our railways are far below their need in equipment; our power plants, waterways and highways are all far behind our national needs in normal commerce. To apply this idle labor to our capital equipment is one of the first problems of the country. Its solution involves constructive action in many directions, but among other things definite resolution of each local community to secure cooperation in itself. In the building trades, for instance, a get-together attitude on the part of Labor, material manufacturers and contractors in every locality to eliminate mispractices and bring down the expense of housing would comprise the first step of recovery—of employment."

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## EFFICACY OF ALLIED SANCTION IS SHOWN

Mr. Lloyd George Says Germans Will Not Lightly Refuse to Reimburse Nationals for the Levy on German Exports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons tonight, Mr. Lloyd George, discussing the German reparations, said that if the German Government declined to reimburse our own nationals in regard to the levy on German exports, that was their own risk.

"At the present time," he said, "we are importing German goods valued at £50,000,000 a year. German exports to allied countries now represent between 50 and 60 per cent of her total exports. Does anyone think Germany will prefer losing the whole of that trade to paying her debts? Germany must understand that the Allies really mean her to pay to the limit of her capacity. Germany is not convinced of the need for settlement therefore the Allies must take action." He believed that a settlement would come.

Mr. Briand's Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Aristide Briand, the Premier, is expected to return to Paris tomorrow. He will at once render an account of the negotiations to the Chambers. Usually the first explanations are given to the various commissions, where they are examined privately before they are brought before the Chambers.

Mr. Briand's method, which he has already tried with success, is to bring the whole matter before the Chambers first. He hopes thus to obtain at once a vote of confidence. General opinion is that the steps taken will be approved, although there is a possibility of the plan of taking half purchase price for German goods from French buyers being dropped. This part of the scheme does not command itself to French commercial men.

Tuesday is provisionally fixed as the date when the Premier will make his decision, and already several interpolations are announced. Great satisfaction is expressed at the decision not to withdraw the troops or change the proposed customs régime until the demands of the Allies are fully satisfied.

With regard to Mr. Lloyd George's

proposal of the sanctions to annex Rhineeland or at least separate it from the rest of Germany, the "Echo de Paris," which made itself the mouthpiece of this policy, maintains today that its observations are not susceptible of reasonable criticism. It requires that the Rhineeland guarantees should be a permanent one, and it would seem that this desire has been granted at least until such time as the Treaty is fully executed.

It is in making Germany fear this separation if she does not fulfil her engagements that the virtue of the operation lies. "Let Germany execute the Treaty, let our security in future be certain, and the left bank of the Rhine will be restored to its former masters." Whatever may be the appreciation of Mr. Briand of the strength of this school of thought, there is certainly a French view which insists on possession of the left bank with the menace of separation as a guarantee of complete fulfillment of the French demands.

German Attitude Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, arrived here tonight. The

Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach, greeted him on the platform. "We have tried to fulfill our task," said Dr. Simons. "You have our confidence," replied the Chancellor. Thousands of people assembled in the station yard and sang "Deutschland über Alles" when the Minister appeared. There was great excitement in Berlin tonight.

Despite the outward calmness generally displayed there is an intense bitterness among Germans of all classes at the military measures adopted by the Allies. There is no indication of any weakening on the part of the government, and even if severer penalties are imposed, it is not likely that Germany will depart from the attitude she adopted at London, namely, that the Paris proposals are absolutely unacceptable and agreement can only be reached by negotiation, not dictation.

The German Government, owing to the unanimity of the public and the press, and the conviction that the Allies are in the wrong, feel in a stronger position than at any time since the armistice. Today's newspaper comments continue temperate in tone and matter. Dispatches from Düsseldorf speak sarcastically of the allied military triumph achieved yesterday. Communists in the newly occupied towns are carrying on active propaganda, but the population is not disposed to offer resistance to the allied troops there.

Conservative newspapers sharply criticize Dr. Simons for offering too much to the Allies on Monday afternoon, and in business circles also there is a tendency to suggest his offer was too generous and could not have been endorsed by the Berlin cabinet. The Reichstag deputies of occupied Rhineeland have issued an appeal to the electors, declaring that the allied Paris proposals mean slavery for Germany, and summoning Rhinelanders to remain unshaken in their loyalty to the Fatherland.

## TARIFF PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

Senator Penrose Says Emergency Measure Will Be Passed Early in Special Session—Republicans to Be Disciplined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—"Discipline" is the magic key whereby the Republican leaders in Congress hope to accelerate the legislative machine when President Harding calls the special session of Congress in April to deal with the tariff and fiscal problems confronting the government.

This keynote pronouncement was uttered yesterday by Boise Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, when he declared that an emergency tariff would be passed in two weeks after Congress had convened in special session. Mr. Penrose's statement was taken to indicate that Republican insurrection is deemed inconsistent with the responsibilities of Congress as understood by the men in the saddle, and Mr. Penrose, it is clear, is as firmly established as ever.

### A Disciplined Party

"This legislation," declared the Senator, "must be passed by a united Republican party, which means a disciplined Republican party. This implies that sectional and personal differences must be buried for the welfare of the country and the party."

Senator Penrose's statement with regard to a united party on this question of an emergency tariff was taken to indicate that the leaders already see the way to iron out the differences on fiscal and tariff matters which have been apparent during the last session of Congress.

The Pennsylvania Senator has called a joint meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee in the House office building for 3 o'clock on Monday. Treasury experts will be asked to submit their views &c on the joint session. Much importance is attached to what A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will have to say, with regard to a revision in particular. It is not expected that he will be consulted on the tariff question, as this is stated to be a matter of the rule."

### Smyrna the Main Issue

The issue between the Greeks and the Turks has now been reduced to comparatively narrow limits, namely, the future of Smyrna, it is learned in British official circles, and for the moment the eastern question has become more a departmental matter for Foreign Office experts that it has been since the conference began. Nevertheless the matter is still evidently urgent enough to merit the close attention of the British and French Premiers.

Both Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand continued the work of bringing the Turks and Greeks together on Thursday. Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Curzon meeting the Greeks at Downing Street and Mr. Briand and Count Storozoff conferring with the Turks at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Afterward the heads of the allied delegations met together and compared the results of their respective labors. It is understood that the proposals put to each of the contesting parties were identical. Apparently certain proposals in connection with the Sèvres treaty were put forward to the other allied chiefs by the British Premier on Wednesday night.

Proposals that the control of tariff schedules be left to the Tariff Commission were dismissed by Senator Penrose with an impatient gesture. "There is nothing to such control," he said. "It is unconstitutional and outworn as a practical measure. Congress cannot abrogate the powers of taxation vested in it by the Constitution. It cannot delegate its powers. The Tariff Commission is looked upon by many as a panacea. It occasionally may compile information that is of current interest. But it has no real power and cannot supplant Congress in the framing of tariff measures."

## PLANS TO MODIFY TREATY OF SÈVRES

Britain Declared to Be Now Willing to Modify Military and Financial Clauses—Coming Conference on the Near East

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Having disposed—at any rate for the time being—of the German reparation question, the Near Eastern dispute between Greece and Turkey again takes the stage. This time the Greek delegates will approach the conference with added authority in the person of Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Minister for War, who, in company with Nicholas Kalogeropoulos, the Greek Prime Minister, has already had a private interview with Mr. Lloyd George.

Owing to the unqualified refusal on the part of the Greeks and the reserved acceptance on the part of the Turks, the proposed allied commission to Smyrna and Thrace, whose object was to take some sort of racial census, has been completely abandoned. It is now proposed that both parties shall gather round a table at a conference presided over by the Allies and thrash out the matter out in direct give and take.

Although the Greeks are desirous of settling this matter, which is causing them much concern and expense, Mr. Gounaris stated in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that failing Turkish acceptance of the terms which may be fixed on at these conferences, Greece is in readiness with forces at her command (if duly approved by the Allies) to put the treaty of Sèvres into effect. The Greek Premier and War Minister have between them plenipotentiary powers to come to terms with the Turks—if the Turks will come to terms with them.

Mr. Gounaris Interviewed

Mr. Gounaris was unable to give any indication as to the attitude likely to be adopted by the Turks. At almost all costs, Greece is anxious to avoid further sacrifice of men and money, but it must not be at the expense of the Christian populations of Thrace and Smyrna. Although Mr. Gounaris was undeniably optimistic as to the results of the forthcoming conference, until the Greek claims and the possible lines of agreement have been officially stated at the conference table, he could not be sure that the terms of the Sèvres treaty will be insistently upheld.

In reply to a question as to the effect the French retirement from Cilicia would be likely to have on the Greek forces in Asia Minor, it was stated that undoubtedly the French retirement would release great numbers of Kemalist troops that would have to be taken into consideration. Nevertheless it is felt that Greece has ample forces to deal even with these additional Kemalist reinforcements. There are 14 divisions of Greek troops now being called to the colors comprising of men who have been under Turkish and Bulgarian rule in eastern Macedonia. These men, it was stated, have not seen service with the Greek Army and are now being trained with the object of forming a useful reserve, or of relieving troops in the field as circumstances may prove necessary.

Discussing with another member of the delegation the report that Eleutherios Venizelos has telegraphed to King Constantine definitely refusing to ever again enter Greek political life, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that such a course on the part of Mr. Venizelos was extremely unlikely. "There are three callings that can never be abandoned," said the informant, "those of scientist, actor and politician, and I don't think Mr. Venizelos will prove any exception to the rule."

navies. Surely, after the appalling losses and the gravity of the financial position of the belligerent countries, it would be heralded as an estimable blessing, and recognized as such by the whole world.

"Then there could be without doubt a limitation in naval construction. It is in no spirit of antagonism against Japan that I propound these views, but it is obvious, that so long as any one country goes in for a policy of great naval expansion, even though that country and ourselves are on terms of the best friendship, it is next to impossible for them, or ourselves either, to reduce their navies, or even to remain stationary.

#### PRICES VALUE OF PEACE

"The fact that the German Navy is at the bottom of the sea, and that under the terms of the Peace Treaty, Germany cannot be a disturbing factor, so far as navies are concerned, for a generation to come, affords a great opening for a common-sense understanding in the naval policy to be established by all countries possessing navies. They cannot fail to realize the priceless value of peace for the next century or two. Such a movement," Sir Joseph continued, "would give all the sea protection that each required without imposing further heavy financial burdens. Obviously, a large portion of the British Navy, which was for some years practically locked up in the North Sea—the right place for it—is now free, and could cruise afar—for example, in the Pacific. England today," exclaimed Sir Joseph, "has no enemies, so to speak, at the gate—on the sea. America, France, Italy and Japan are in a similar position, and it seems to me that it only requires the good will of the statesmen responsible for the naval policy of each great power to prevent any one power promoting a race for further ship construction. If such a mad policy is to go on, then I unhesitatingly affirm that the British world cannot flinch. If the pace is forced by any other powerful nation, this Empire cannot afford to let behind."

"The practical experience gained during the late war by British naval officers, is such that their judgment now should not be discounted by any thinking person. They should submit their views without delay, both as to big ship building, destroyers, submarines, and all other branches of naval warfare, giving special attention to the air arm of the navy. A definite naval policy could soon be shaped. I personally do not think we can do without powerful dreadnaughts. The fact of our mercantile marine requiring to have their long sea routes kept open and safe for them alone, calls for this; but what I want to know, and what the world wants to know, is the considered view of the naval officers, who for some years have been entrusted, and I really believe have succeeded, in the preservation of the civilized world. When we know their views, what policy they recommend, and the cost, the whole Empire should do its part to establish and maintain that policy upon a basis of practical usefulness.

#### LORD JELLINE'S VIEWS

"In connection with the Pacific I should like to add," continued Sir Joseph, "that Admiral Lord Jellicoe, now Governor-General of New Zealand, has issued a most valuable report upon Pacific interests, from a New Zealand point of view, and, after all, that means a British Empire's point of view. From his great and unique experience his views and recommendations call for the most serious consideration."

"But, Sir Joseph, where does the League of Nations come in?" questioned the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I firmly believe in the League of Nations," the New Zealand statesman replied with enthusiasm. "It is an authoritative channel for the recognized consultation of all great powers, including enemy countries, when the League agrees to let them in, and they should all be in with as little delay as possible."

"The difficulty in connection with the greatest aim and object of the League of Nations, viz., the prevention of war, is that unless all the great powers are in it, they cannot consult and come to decisions on great issues, such as a limitation of armaments. Is it not a striking anomaly that on the one hand there is a League created to prevent war, and side by side some great powers, already inside the League, who can carry, and are carrying out wide expansion of navies and great shipbuilding programs that surely lead in the direction of bringing about sea wars in the future?"

In conclusion, Sir Joseph Ward said that although a firm believer in the League of Nations, and hopeful that its work would help to maintain the peace of the world and, if such a thing were possible, prevent wars in the future, he could not do other than recognize that the danger of its efforts must be minimized unless and until all the great powers are in it, and each of them prompted by a desire to make it as difficult as possible for wars to eventuate, either on land or on sea. "What the world wants today, more than at any time in its history, is peace, universal peace, and not peace for a short period, but a lasting peace for centuries to come." Sir Joseph affirmed.

#### FARM LOAN BASIS FIXED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Under regulations approved yesterday by Secretary Wallace to govern \$2,000,000 loans to farmers in certain areas of the northwest for seed grain, advances to individual farmers are limited to \$200 and not more than \$2 an acre. The money will be available for purchasing wheat, oats, barley and flaxseed for planting, to be secured by chattel mortgages as a prior lien on the crop to be grown. All loans will be due November 1.

## Critical State of Politics in Spain

Disappearance of Mr. Dato Is Expected to Be Followed by End of Alternating Party System—New Election Possible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—The course of political and other events is naturally suspended by the assassination of Edward Dato, the Premier, and in the first moments of tranquil reflection, politicians and others feel they must be prepared for a difficult period immediately ahead. As clearly indicated, Count de Bugallo, Minister of the Interior, who took the chief part in organizing Mr. Dato's remarkable election campaign last December, and was his intimate friend, as well as his chief political associate, is acting as temporary chief of the government, but the possibility of his continuing as such with a Conservative Cabinet is generally agreed as out of the question. Count de Bugallo is probably the next best man in the Datoist Party for the premiership, but has not a strong political following, and could not hold the party together.

Ruptures and fusions are therefore considered inevitable, and the most pregnant speculation is rife as to the prospects of John de la Ciera, who most recently had shown a disposition to be conciliatory in some matters with the Datoists. Mr. de la Ciera, however, is not ready for any strong forward action alone at present, and the most general feeling is that, during the period of doubt and difficulty, while the parties are reshaping themselves, a monarchial coalition Cabinet under Anthony Maura, if the latter will accept, is the best, while, if terrorism shows signs of increase, a military premier may be set up, this course being frequently recommended.

One probable result of the disappearance of Mr. Dato seems to be the termination of the old alternating party system, and this must mean a complete recasting of the sections. There is already renewed talk of the possibilities of quick practical improvisation of the much discussed coalition of sections of the Left, including Liberals, Democrats and Reformists, who, in the new circumstances, would make the strongest party.

#### MR. DATO'S POLICY DISCUSSED

Mr. Dato had lately been watching closely the debates in the Senate on the message of the crown at the opening of the new Cortes, in which the foreign policy was being discussed more frankly than for some years. There is much discussion now as to Mr. Dato's policy during the war, some saying he favored the Allies, others pointing to his easy toleration of German offenses.

The truth, which is obvious to all who understand the situation, is that Mr. Dato, as in everything, was intensely Spanish, and not much of anything else, adopting every expedient to preserve isolated interests, while political skill and unscrupulousness made it appear at varying moments that he was on one side or the other. His quiet determination in face of difficulties and his invariable sturdiness of manner confused those who sought to fathom his intentions. His immediate policy was to introduce the much criticized Railway Tariff Bill into the Cortes, and this would have been the big thing of the next few weeks, but it seems that it must be suspended now.

Mr. Dato throughout was for severe measures of repression against Catalan and other terrorists, and was never for attempts at conciliation. Latterly he has been putting the screw on, and this, with the apparent probability that the terrorist is becoming organized with connecting threads in different parts of Spain, and that there are links with French agents, makes it likely that the popular theory that the Syndicalists are associated with the tragedy is correct. No other section has evinced such direct and personal antagonism to Mr. Dato, as is indicated in the cool organization of this affair.

#### AUTHORITIES TAKE PRECAUTIONS

Spanish authorities everywhere are now taking extreme precautions in view of the possibility of other outrages. A cordon is drawn round Madrid, and all foreigners entering and going out are closely questioned, and sometimes personally examined. All communications are also subject to a system of control. Reports from the provinces indicate that certain anxieties, especially in Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia and Seville, are increased, and special precautions are being taken. The government, at the least additional provocation, would probably take very strong measures. One result of the new situation, which seems probable, almost to a certainty, is that a new general election will now become necessary, only the leadership of Mr. Dato justifying, even to the slightest extent, the new Cortes that was so recently elected.

#### POLISH PACT WITH AMERICAN COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless PARIS, France (Thursday)—It is announced today that the Polish Government and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York have signed a contract which will procure financial aid to the country. The contract has three objects. It will permit the Polish Government to obtain funds. It will permit American banks to transfer credits, and it enables Poles residing in America to send money to Poland.

An official statement declares that the company becomes agent of the Po-

lish Government. It will act as intermediary between the American banks and Poland. Banks may sell Polish marks in the form of checks or mandates or cabled credits. There have been difficulties of a serious character in the transference of money from country to country. These difficulties will no longer exist. It is stated that there is hope of great development of these financial relations between Poland and America.

The Trust Company is devoting large sums to set the plan on foot, while it is particularly insisted upon that the Polish Government has not made any concessions and is merely paying a small amount for services rendered. Preparations for instituting similar service in other countries are being made.

## NEW PLAN FOR AID TO CENTRAL EUROPE

British Government Announces Measure for Easing Restrictions on Credits to Be Granted to the Small Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The export credits scheme was brought a step nearer fulfillment last night in the House of Commons, when Sir Robert Horne, replying to a motion to reduce the Board of Trade vote, announced the easing up of restrictions on the original scheme, which has hung fire. So far, applications to the amount of only £2,000,000 had been received and £400,000 had been actually advanced. The chief difficulty was apparently the inability of the foreign importer to provide the required security.

At the present time, the government advanced to any British merchant who wished to export to the Central European countries 100 per cent of all his cost, and his losses were guaranteed up to 80 per cent of that 100 per cent. Up to now, the importing country had to put down in the currency of that country sufficient to represent the whole of that 100 per cent. Where the scheme had met with ill-success had been in the amount of security required to be put down by the importer, and the government proposed to make a change in order to make it easier for him to carry through the transaction.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES WITHDRAW

In recent negotiations between the government, bankers and insurance managers, the insurance companies came to the conclusion that they could not support the plan and withdraw. The bankers decided, Sir Robert said, to give their support to the Ter Meulen plan, but, as this would take some time to get into operation, the government proposed to adopt a quicker method of developing their own scheme. Instead of advancing 100 per cent of the cost to the manufacturer or the exporting merchant, what they now propose was to guarantee up to 55 per cent of the selling or invoice price of goods, the percentage depending on the present market value. This plan would enable the merchant to do his business through his banker in the ordinary way, which would greatly facilitate the transaction.

With regard to the amount of security to be put up by the importer, instead of requiring security to the full value or cost of the goods, only 50 per cent would be asked for. The other 50 per cent would be divided between the government and the exporter. It was also possible that an arrangement would be made with the banks. It is proposed to leave it open to any banker to do business on the understanding that the government would guarantee 70 per cent of the loss on any transaction carried through by the banker for an exporter in this country.

#### BRIITISH DOMINIONS INCLUDED

Sir Robert also proposes extending this export credits scheme to British dominions and not merely to derelict countries of Europe. The scheme did not deal with raw materials, for the moment they must confine it to manufactured articles.

Speaking of trade with Russia and the coming resumption of negotiations with Leonid Krassin, Sir Robert stated that Great Britain had been doing more trade with Russia than any other country. Last year over £4,000,000 worth of trade was done with Russia. Altogether, before the war, British exports to Russia represented 3.45 per cent of the whole British export trade, while last year it represented 1 per cent. Even though a trade agreement is signed, there would not be any immediate resumption of a large volume of trade with Russia. In a Communist community each individual would only produce that which he himself required to consume, and therefore there would be no surplus to export to the rest of the world. Conduct of that character was already seen in active operation over all the great districts of Russia. No peasant would produce more than he required, and why not drink near beer contentedly, and why demand that alcohol, which they have never sought and never wanted, be restored?

## MR. PALMER'S BEER RULING ANALYZED

Need of Stricter Enforcement Law Is Urged—One View Is That Opinion Is of No Effect Without Sanction of Revenue Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—Former Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer's ruling that beer may be prescribed in unlimited quantities as a medicine, shows plainly the need for supplemental corrective legislation, according to Rollin O. Everhart, editor of The American Issue, organ of the Anti-Saloon League.

"The glee with which it is hailed by anti-prohibition newspapers in evidence of the extent which they think use may be made of it for enlarging the sale of intoxicating liquors," said Mr. Everhart to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"There seems to be special pleasure in brewing circles because, under this ruling, they have opportunity for unlimited manufacture of strong beer, and every brewery may become a bulging storehouse of the sort of beer which the passage of the Volstead act was meant to prevent. This will add tremendous difficulties to the enforcement of the law, and will greatly multiply the infection centers of possible lawless liquor selling. It is at once apparent that, if the ruling is to stand, supplemental legislation to maintain the restrictions heretofore existing with respect to the manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol will have to be passed at the earliest possible moment.

#### FORMER RULING EFFECTIVE

"Under the law, and the Internal Revenue Department regulations, existing previous to this ruling, any brewery which put out any beer of more than near-beer strength was subject to seizure, and several breweries have been seized on that account. The difficulty of making the case against any such brewery will be enhanced by the Attorney-General's ruling and by placing on the Department of Prohibition Enforcement the necessity for a more intensive oversight of all the breweries. This ruling cannot but add burdens upon an already undermanned department. The need, therefore, for thoroughly corrective supplemental legislation is apparent."

#### RECENT RULING EFFECTIVE

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## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd.

Herb Dawn

He was wearing leather chaps and a sombrero; there was a knotted bandana about his neck, and his face was tanned to a desert brown. Before him a white cow-pony waited patiently with drooping head for the arrival of the mail.

Presently it rolled up in a handcart, and his silver spurs clinked on the pavement as he strode over to examine it. Possibly you will arise to protest that mail in New Mexico does not roll up in handcarts. But this was not New Mexico, it was New Hampshire.

I dismissed the probability of a traveling circus, scouted the idea of movies, and at last consulted the village storekeeper.

"Him? Why, that's Herb Dawn, the police!"

It was beautifully conclusive. In this mountain-hidden village one was neither patrolman nor officer, sergeant nor captain. One was the police! As a matter of fact, this was entirely logical. Mr. Dawn was not the cook, the cap'n, the mate, the bosun, the midshipman and the crew of the captain's gig, but he was chief, deputy commissioner, roundsman, and patrol wagon driver. He represented all the police there was, and performed all their duties. Apparently one of these duties was to supervise the safe conduct of the mail.

He was a most affable personage, and we chatted pleasantly as the heat of midsummer beat down upon the irregularly laid brick pavement of the Boston Store. Cannally, we at first regarded the weather, and the next topic in order should have been politics. Startlingly we digressed and Mr. Dawn proceeded to unbosom himself to me as being a shade more sympathetic than the everyday world.

"Police? Of course he was the police! He considered himself ample and sufficient to police a dozen such towns, he said, as his blue eyes sought the horizon, and the cow-pony snuffed. Cowboy? He should say he was! Panhandle, Jornada, the San Andrays, all became words of romance in his mouth. Milking cattle were driven up to the shipping pens at Engle, cowmen galloped through Magdalena, six-guns-blazed down Garfield way! Cook, too-hand, night horses wrangler, straw boater, jeans epic, and it swept from Boise to Old Mexico and back. Brand names fell from his lips like jewels, horses pitched, mavericks were roped in a cloud of dust, outlaws run down, as he talked in his crisp, even monotone.

New England? Not for him! Give him the purple sage, and the flaring peaks of the Black Range, give him Luna and the Malpais, the shifting wastes of the Malibu, the pleasant



Draws for The Christian Science Monitor

He heard the call of the trail

lights of El Paso! Dona Ana County was good enough for him. Home? Well, he reckoned this was his home. Born here, came back to visit, and here he was—policeman! It was pleasant in the sleepy little town, he liked the "folks." Still—

His eyes sought the horizon again where the green hills flaunted against the blue sky. To the inhabitants they were mountains, to the former cow-paddy they were hummocks. He "reckoned he'd be movin'." It struck him queer sometimes. He would read a Gene Rhodes story in a magazine, and want to ride with Charley See and Johnny Dines, merrily clattering through Hillsboro; he would see a photograph of a round-up, and the wanderlust would be upon him. "Soft job—nice town—good bed—fine grub—but—"

There was something missing. He didn't like fences. Barbed wire 40 miles away was too near for his fancy. He wanted to see the scarlet pipes of The Organs again, he wanted to wave his hat at Magdalena, round-up, and ram his feet in the stirrups as the outlaw pitched and the crowd yelled, "Ride 'em, cowboy!" He missed the breezy friendliness of the west, the smell of saddle leather, and the call of dim trails. He wanted the cow-towns, Larache, Socorro, Hermosa, Rincon and Goldens, and the plains of St. Augustine were calling him. He went to Paris for the Peace Conference, as the principal spokesman of the League of Nations, and was one of the very few men who substantially enhanced his reputation there. He

horses and cowmen. The very dust intrigued him. He hadn't seen a water hole for months. He'd rather be a sheepherder than stay here, and all the world knows in what regard gentlemen who tend the "woolies" are held by the cowboy fraternity. Water near him. Sure there was a lake here, but he'd rather see the big dam at Elephant Butte, and look down from the side of his boat to see cabins and trees below the quiet waters of the great reservoir, where they had been left when the reclamation project was completed and the waters let in upon them. Then there was the Rio Grande.

Out there the horses would be freighting in the corral, the redheaded cook would be placidly sleeping at the entrance to the bunk-house, there would be range riding for some, day herding for others, perhaps some would be sent out after "bouque" cattle, those wild outlaws that are the despair of foremen and ranch-owners of the world over. Then there would be "chuck" chuck being grub, and a sun would go down over a thousand miles of cattle range.

Here disgustedly he drew my attention to a white notice tacked crookedly on a green telegraph pole. "Persons riding bicycles on the sidewalk will be prosecuted!" By order of Herbert Dawn, Police."

A month later, the same mail, in the same corner, the same sun were all evident, but the policeman-cowboy no longer leaned against the supporting brick of the Boston Store. It was the postmaster who enlightened me.

"Herb? No, he ain't police no more. His address, why, lemme see. Green River, Wyoming!"

## LORD ROBERT CECIL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no more interesting figure in British politics today than that of Lord Robert Cecil, none to which those who refuse to regard politics as a mere game but as worthy instrument for the uplifting of mankind turn with more abounding hope. Friends and foes alike have never doubted the courage, the sincerity, the high moral enthusiasm of this talented son of one British Prime Minister and the cousin of another, and the latest step which he has taken gives them additional reason for the faith that is in them. Born, and bred a Conservative, and resolved as he says to remain a Conservative as he understands that political creed, Lord Robert Cecil has resolved to resume his complete freedom of action. He is drawn to this course by moral forces that are as powerful and lucid speaker, whose moral enthusiasm for humanity rises high above the ordinary conception of politics. To him politics is a second religion.

And this is the personality making for righteousness in the political world of sham and make-believe, who is "crossing the floor" of the house, followed by a brother hardly less brilliant, certainly as independent. Gladstone, once the "rising hope of the stern unbending Tories," also crossed the floor, to become the greatest Liberal leader known to history. May it be that history will repeat itself, and that when the now shattered Liberal Party rises to power again it will be led by the "Independent Conservative" who has boldly declared his resistance to revolution, his belief in freedom, and his love of justice, courage, and consistency in foreign policy, and is ready to abandon his former colleagues because they have fallen from these high ideals.

## IN SECOND-HAND BOOKS ONLY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Who, except the one who has fallen a happy victim, can describe the delights of the stalls of Farrington Road or turning over the contents of the shops along Charing Cross Road, paying flying visits to the Lower Marsh in Lambeth, the market at Aldgate, with occasional excursions to the old curiosity shop in Park Lane Street, Oxford, and down into the crypt in the Turl, with less frequent excursions to Glasgow, where one may nearly always expect to find a bargain on Jamaica bridge on a Saturday morning. The man that does not rub shoulders with the customers of Bickers, Bumpus, or Stoneham, for the number of men and women affected with Primus maniliberitis is small in comparison with the other victims. The man who goes in for "remainers" is regarded with disdain. Up to the present, though let the words be written in hastiness, less before the ink is dry they must be erased, second-hand book buying is a field which has only very occasionally been trodden by women.

"I was brought up a Conservative," he said in a recent speech. "We stood for resistance to revolution; I still stand for that. We stood for a belief in freedom, and my belief in freedom is stronger now than ever it was. We stood for justice, courage, and consistency in foreign politics; those are the principles by which I stand."

He says he will support the government if they act on these lines, but the mere fact that he has recited the litany of his faith in this fashion is proof presumptive that he does not believe the government are willing to do so. In a later part of the speech from which we have quoted he told an elector among his audience that "it is a matter of very serious consideration whether I ought to go on sitting exactly where I am sitting at the present time."

So it is, and one who has watched Lord Robert's political development for many years can feel almost certain that the opening of the new session in the British Parliament would find him on the front opposition bench, amid such company as that of Mr. Asquith, the leader of the Independent Liberals, General Seely, a seceder from the Coalition, Mr. Adamson, the Labor leader, and others who have refused to bow the knee to the political Baal.

Lord Robert Cecil served his father as private secretary when the latter was Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary; he was called to the bar in 1887, and "took silk" 12 years later. His career as a lawyer would have ended in a judgeship, at least, but politics drew him aside, and he became member for East Marylebone in 1906. Although a Unionist, and the Unionist Party was committed to tariff reform, he would have none of it. Calling himself a free trader, he scorned imperial preference if it were to be bought at the price of the food of the people. East Marylebone proved too uncomfortable, and he contested Blackburn and Wishbech in turn, to be defeated in both. But the man who in the short time in Parliament had sought to abolish some part of its medieval obstructive etiquette, and had met Labor halfway by declaring a profit-sharing scheme between employers and employed, was asked to come back by 26 tariff reformers, who wrote that it was of the highest importance that the House of Commons should no longer be deprived of "the great courage, the tireless resource, and the remarkable debating talents" which won for him so brilliant a reputation within so short a period. He came back, as representative for Hitchin, a year before the war began.

He was one of the sternest critics of the Marconi gamble, by which certain British ministers were able to acquire wealth through inside knowledge acquired as ministers of the government intentions regarding wireless telegraphy. During the war he rendered splendid service as Minister of Blockade and Assistant Foreign Secretary, but he fell foul of Mr. Lloyd George on a point of conscience regarding the disestablishment of the church in Wales. He went to Paris for the Peace Conference, as the principal spokesman of the League of Nations, and was one of the very few men who substantially enhanced his reputation there. He

dominated the economic council by his sheer ability. When Mr. Asquith was fighting the Palesy election amid a storm of obloquy and abuse, it was Lord Robert Cecil who wrote hoping for his success.

"You are needed in the House of Commons," he said, "both as the most representative man of a large body of opinion, and also for your immense knowledge and experience, particularly in foreign affairs. International problems are increasingly menacing and complicated, and require for their solution the best brains we have both in the government and in the opposition."

The chief points on which Lord Robert Cecil has fallen foul of the present government are Ireland, the League of Nations, and the fact that the government is a "fortuitous confluence of atoms" instead of a band of political brothers intent only on the good of their country. Time and again he has risen from his seat on the second bench behind that on which ministers sit and, like Savonarola, has poured out the vials of his wrath and scorn on men who, he says, have sanctioned the criminal lawlessness of the supposed forces of the law in Ireland, on men who, paying lip service to the League of Nations, are, he believes, pursuing a course like that which landed the world in war. Never a phrasemaker like his father, the master of "founts, gibes, and jeers," Lord Robert is a powerful and lucid speaker, whose moral enthusiasm for humanity rises high above the ordinary conception of politics. To him politics is a second religion.

And this is the personality making for righteousness in the political world of sham and make-believe, who is "crossing the floor" of the house, followed by a brother hardly less brilliant, certainly as independent. Gladstone, once the "rising hope of the stern unbending Tories," also crossed the floor, to become the greatest Liberal leader known to history. May it be that history will repeat itself, and that when the now shattered Liberal Party rises to power again it will be led by the "Independent Conservative" who has boldly declared his resistance to revolution, his belief in freedom, and his love of justice, courage, and consistency in foreign policy, and is ready to abandon his former colleagues because they have fallen from these high ideals.

of Israel," not, in itself, a rare thing, but on the blank pages preceding the title, was the following presentation note in the handwriting of the author with her initials appended. The book was on the penny stall.

"Mrs. Herbert Brown, with the affectionate esteem and warm regards of the author, 22 August 1925.

What the by differing paths press Onwards to His immortal goal.

What the same book out oft may bles-

And upward guide each thirring soul.

Oh, many a kindred thought must lie

Hid in each spirit's secret cell,

That to the same touch will reply

With the same feelings silent swell:

Then, in this book oh, may some thought

Breathe o'er thy heart its voiceless power;

From the same fountain we have sought

In life's sun lit or cloud dim'd hour.

Errors there must be: yet, oh yet

Judge them not harshly, gentle friend;

Still, over one Truth our hearts are met,

Still on one Hope our pray'r ascend.

## BLAMING ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In an otherwise particularly sound and illuminating article on the Flume fiasco in a world famous newspaper, I came across the following sentence:

"He (D'Annunzio) has once more proved that the artistic temperament is inconsistent with that of a statesman."

"My feet came off the table with

Grief, leaving one slipper behind, and

I groaned. At it again! The artistic

temperament, the real one, was

something I held rather sacred and

believed that the world had got to try

to understand instead of laugh at

I read the sentence again, hoping for

hidden satire, but the word grew

more distinct and unqualified with

each reading until I came to the con-

clusion that the writer meant what

he said and that it was my plain duty

to give my reasons for the contradic-

tion that was in me.

There is an old Punch story of a

young cavalry subaltern being given a

viva voce examination by a very pe-  
nny colonel.

"Now, sir, what is the use of cavalry in modern warfare?"

The subaltern, entirely nonplussed,

gazes at the ceiling and the floor;

then an idea comes to him and he replies with an assumption of ease,

"Well, I'm not sure, but I suppose

it is to give tone to what would other-

wise be a mere vulgar brawl."

In his heart of heart this is proba-

bly what the enthusiastic young artis-

tist thinks is the function of art

toward the world he lives in—to give

tone to what would otherwise be mere

vulgar commerce; if he doesn't go as

far as that he at least thinks enough

of it, whether it be music, painting or

sculpture, and the world has treated

him and his kind seriously enough to

look upon their productions as one

of its chief blessings.

The Flaw in the Logic

An artist is forced to devote a very

large part of his time and energies

to studying things which, it can be

argued fluently enough, are altogether

outside the ordinary things of daily

life, such as commerce, politics or

the professions, and for that reason

says the man in the street, he cannot

be expected to know anything about

the affairs of the world and should

not poke his nose into them on any

account. This is evidently what the

artist writer thought. No one will

deny the premises: the artist is

largely concerned with art and art

is different from commerce. What

cannot or will not be seen is that the

qualities required by the statesman

may conceivably be produced by the

study of art as well as the study of

law or business.

For instance, there is no

## GROWING REGARD FOR LAW FORECAST

Attorney-General of United States  
Sees No Need of Adding to  
Machinery of Courts—Holds  
Conference on Deportations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Outlining some of the general policies that he is likely to pursue, Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, intimated yesterday that the four years ahead of the Harding Administration would see the gradual passing away of the wave of lawlessness and vandalism which characterized the years when the country was swaying in the backwash of the great war.

At his first conference with the representatives of the press, the Attorney-General outlined in a general way some of the leading concepts he entertains as to the duties and functions of the Department of Justice. While stressing the fact that the laws must at all times be enforced, the Attorney-General declared his belief that it was possible to have much less litigation on the part of the government without weakening in any way the strength of the law-enforcing arm of the administration.

The Attorney-General is now surveying the situation in his department. It will be impossible for him to organize it with the speed that is possible in other departments of the government, for the reason that the assistant attorneys now in charge of big cases for the government must be given time to complete them, so as to entail no unnecessary work or expense.

### Court Machinery Sufficient

The Attorney-General was questioned with regard to one of the policies of A. Mitchell Palmer, his predecessor, for the creation of more judges and special courts to try cases arising under the prohibition amendment and the Volstead enforcement code. He was also reminded that the Internal Revenue Bureau had made representations to the same effect. Mr. Daugherty gave the distinct impression that his personal belief is that such special machinery is not necessary.

"I am not familiar enough with the situation to say off-hand what should be done," he said, "but I distinctly believe there is no occasion for such extra machinery. In fact, it is my view that the forces can be decreased and that litigation can be minimized without affecting the efficiency of law administration. I shall be very glad to hear what Mr. Kramer (Prohibition Commissioner) has to say with regard to the matter. In the meantime I am frank to say that I do not look favorably on increasing the number of judges or the number of courts to deal with special cases."

### Deportation Conference

It developed at the conference with the Attorney-General that he has taken up with the Department of Labor the question of pending deportations. Beyond stating that he has discussed the questions in general with the officials of the Labor Department, Mr. Daugherty would not go.

"Did you take up the O'Callaghan case?" the Attorney-General was asked.

"I would not care to say as to that," was the reply.

While the Attorney-General was noncommittal as to what deportation cases he had taken up with the Labor Department, there is reason to believe that the O'Callaghan case has not been permitted to drift by the officials now in authority. It is expected, in fact, that an announcement as to what is being done to vindicate the law under which Lord Mayor O'Callaghan was ordered deported will be forthcoming within the next few days. Because of the fact that attorneys fighting Mr. O'Callaghan's battle practically defied William B. Wilson, the former Secretary of Labor, it was regarded here as probable that James J. Davis, the new Secretary of Labor, would find it advisable to take up the matter with the Attorney-General. The belief is, in fact, that he already has done so.

### Mr. Mahany's Mission

That Secretary Davis is active was indicated on Monday when it became known that he is now looking for Roland B. Mahany, solicitor of the Department of Labor, who was sent abroad last February in connection with an international conference of Labor at Geneva. Mr. Mahany was the official in the Department of Labor who, dealing with the legal end of the case, declared Mr. O'Callaghan a scoundrel. Mr. Mahany left the country in February on an allowance of \$50 per day plus the customary \$4 for expenses, and with a secretary receiving compensation at the rate of \$19 a day plus the customary \$4. Mr. Mahany is of course acting under proper instructions from the last Administration, but Secretary Davis desires to know why the huge allowance was made.

On the question of general departmental policy, Attorney-General Daugherty made it plain that he believed that government suits should be kept to the minimum, and that there should be as little harassing litigation as possible.

With regard to the reorganization of the department, the Attorney-General stated that as a matter of general policy Republican lawyers would be substituted for present incumbents in the department, other things being equal. It is Mr. Daugherty's intention to carry out the tradition of the Wilson Miller.

regime to the extent of maintaining women lawyers in the department. "There will be no politics in this department," he said. "It belongs to all the people, and must be conducted for the service and the benefit of all the people."

## NIAGARA FALLS POWER INCREASE

Company Holding 50-Year Permit for Diversion of Water to Begin Extensive Development Within Two Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
BUFFALO, New York.—The Niagara Falls Power Company, the company favored by the Federal Power Board in the matter of water diversion from the Niagara River for power purposes, within two months will begin construction of extensive power development to comply with the terms of the federal permit authorizing, for the next 50 years, the diversion of 19,500 cubic feet of water per second.

The permit continues the Niagara Falls Power Company as the most important factor in the Niagara Power development, and gives the greatest prestige enjoyed by any power company since water first began to be taken from the river for the generating of electricity. The company was the pioneer in hydro-electric development and electric transmission on a large scale. Its original development was made under state rights, and it was not until the passage of the Burton Act in 1908 that any federal control of the matter was asserted. The Burton Act, however, was effective in stopping any further development from the date of its passage until the breaking out of the great war.

The permit necessitates a greatly increased power output, since the license requires the construction of a new tunnel with a capacity of 10,500 cubic feet per second under a head of approximately 315 feet for the purpose of using under a higher head waters which are now used in the plant of the original company. Although the original plant was acclaimed a marvel when it was built, its use of waters now under the head of 133 feet, the highest stage known in this country in 1908, is not economical. The license requires the company to begin work within two months, and the new unit is to be in operation by May 1, 1932.

After the project, which will cost millions of dollars, is completed, the present plant will be used as a reserve power and emergency plant, and to build up further business in case any new development of power is authorized as the result of an enlargement of treaty limits which now restrict the total diversion to 30,000 cubic feet per second.

The net increase in power output resulting from the project will be not less than 100,000 horsepower. This will make the total development by this company on the American side of the river 400,000 horsepower, which will be increased to 500,000 as long as the old plant is permitted to operate.

The Federal Power Commission has also granted a preliminary permit to the Lower Niagara River Power and Water Supply Company for a development in the Niagara Gorge (below the falls). This development will be made in the interests of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, which has the distribution lines to Lackawanna, Lockport, Rochester, Syracuse, and elsewhere. Under a preliminary permit, no time limit for development is fixed, but the recipient is given a year to perfect plans and to apply for a license and meantime is entitled to preference.

## PERMIT IN TRACTION BILL TO RAISE FARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The Miller traction bill, as reported by the Senate Public Service and Assembly Judiciary Committees, contains a change permitting the Transit Commission which is to be formed under the bill to raise the fare, pending compilation of its valuation of railroad property in New York City. Such an increase is found to be necessary to a solution of the problem. But the bill aims to assure continued operation of the roads at the present or lowest possible fares "consistent with a just valuation of the roads and their safe and economical operation."

The commission could approve contracts or their modifications, and could even make contracts for the use of any of the city streets for surface railroads or for stage and omnibus routes. It is held that the revised bill is in no way changed to meet objections of New York City officials, and that the purpose to prohibit any fare increase prior to adoption of the readjustment plan has been abandoned. This, it is said, might mean the same fare at once.

**NEW FLAG LAW IS SOUGHT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A resolution recommending the passage of a federal law prohibiting the draping of the United States flag for decorative purposes when bunting would suffice and use of the flag only when spread out or on a proper staff, was passed by the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the final session of its conference here.

**LEGION BADGE PROTECTED**  
ALBANY, New York.—A bill making the unauthorized wearing of a badge or button of the American Legion, or other military orders, a misdemeanor, became a law yesterday with the signature of Governor Miller.

## RUSSIAN TRADE RELATIONS URGED

Sir Paul Dukes Sees Public Knowledge of the Bolshevik Regime as Solution of the Present World Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Opening of trade relations with Bolsheviki Russia would make known to the world the real nature of the regime, and this publicity would be the surest means to the dissolution of the present government, declared Sir Paul Dukes, British journalist and member of the secret service, who was knighted for his secret work in Russia, speaking at an assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The popularity that Bolshevism has in many Labor circles, he asserted, is due to ignorance, and the stipulation that would be made by a nation opening relations that private trading be resumed, would mean the repeal of the main plank in the Bolshevik platform. Explaining, in opening his address, that a "soviet" is any form of government by a council, Sir Paul pointed out that in Russia the word also means "advice" and is the verb "to advise." But, he declared, it is "utterly untrue that soviet rule is only Bolshevik rule" although it may be necessary to consider them as identical for the present. Communism in Russia, he said, "means the suppression of every form of private enterprise and private initiative," coming to replace the highly satisfactory democratic cooperative organizations conducted by people.

Describing conditions in Russia, the speaker explained that tsarist money is worth far more than Soviet money, declaring this to be significant of the lack of confidence of the people in their present rulers. He pointed out that although the estimated population of Russia is 120,000,000 people, the largest number of members of the Communist Party has ever claimed is 600,000. Sir Paul traced the course of the various uprisings against the Bolshevik Government, some of which have not been widely known. The Bolsheviks came into power, he said, on the Socialist-Revolutionary ticket, but the support of that party fell away with the dictatorship that was set up over the proletariat.

### Present Uprising

The success of the present outbreak, Sir Paul said, "depends on the preparation which has been made for it and the amount of arms in the hands of the revolutionists. The law is very strict about the possession of arms, even to the soldiers of the Red Army. But if the revolution is successful it will probably be followed by temporary chaos, which, I fear, will be marked by Jewish pogroms, for there is an unjustified and general feeling in Russia that the Jews are the moving factor in the Bolshevik régime. If the movement wins it will possibly bring Kerensky with it, but he is a Socialist who puts the welfare of his country first. If Bolshevik prevails the nation will lapse again into slavery."

One element which is reported to be attempting to capitalize the revolutionary movement is the monarchist or militarist. If this it true it will injure rather than aid the outbreak, for the soldiers of the Red Army fear a return to tsarism, a fear which has hindered the success of past revolutionary endeavors. If, however, we are faced with a sustained Bolshevik régime, which would be strengthened by victory, I feel that opening relations is the only solution.

Common-sense people must realize that if private enterprise and initiative are stopped the world stops. Therefore, negotiations with the Bolsheviks will be based upon the resumption of private trading, to grow, which the Bolsheviks would be forced to renounce their leading plank. There are, however, two parties within the Bolshevik Government; the moderate and the adherents of the Third International. Terms offered to the moderates might well create a schism within the Bolshevik Party.

Responsibility Placed

The responsibility of aiding the masses of the Russian people to return to progress lies with the United States and Great Britain, Sir Paul declared. In closing, he said, he wished to draw upon the definition of Bolshevik rule given by a Bolshevik leader. The head of the Lithuanian delegation sent to Moscow to conclude peace, Sir Paul said, asked Kameneff on what the Bolshevik power is based, to which the Bolshevik leader replied, "Our power is based on Jewish brains, on Lettish and Chinese bayonets, and on the stupidity of the Russian people."

At the completion of Sir Paul's address three phonograph records, which reproduced the voices of Lenin, Trotsky and the Chief Commissar of the Red Army, were played. These records, the speaker explained, were produced in Moscow and similar ones are circulated throughout Russia as propaganda. The Lenin record was devoted to an exposition of the aims of Bolshevism, the Trotsky record to an exhortation of the Red Army to the task of defending the workers of the world against "international imperialism," and the speech of the Chief Commissar was devoted to instructing the officers and soldiers of the army in the only political belief to which they have any right, that of Communism.

**RENT CASES TO GO TO THE SUPREME COURT**

NEW YORK. New York.—Protests of the real estate interests against the decision of the Court of Appeals affirming all the state rent laws having failed to elicit any sympathetic response, either from the Legislature or those charged with their enforcement, the Real Estate Board of New

York, the Real Estate Investors of New York and the Apartment Owners Association have instructed their counsel to take steps to carry the cause to the Supreme Court of the United States. All the cases of election brought by landlords which have been held in abeyance pending the decision, will be brought to trial at once.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING PLANS CONFUSING

Variance of Legislation Between the States, Railroads and Communities Leaves Status of the Scheme Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Treasury Department, the most complicated piece of the government machinery, has continued under its new head, Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh banker, to function with no change of policy, so far as is apparent.

Mr. Mellon said yesterday that, in so far as he has become acquainted with the working of the department, he would like to retain the men in their present positions, because he finds everything in such satisfactory condition under them. However, changes must come, as a result of the change in the political complexion of the Administration. They will come more slowly under a business man like Mr. Mellon, who has real respect for efficiency and accomplishment wherever he finds them, that they would if a mere politician had been selected for the place.

D. R. Crissinger, a banker from Marion, Ohio, has been chosen Comptroller of the Currency to succeed John Skelton Williams. The nomination was sent to the Senate yesterday, and was confirmed. Mr. Crissinger was selected for the place by President Harding.

Three assistant secretaries of the Treasury, S. P. Gilbert Jr., Nicholas Kelley and Ewing LaPorte, have been reappointed temporarily. The Boston & Maine Railroad, however, has issued time-tables for a daylight saving period beginning March 27 and closing the last Sunday in October. This schedule would apply in New Hampshire, thus voiding legislation fostered in the State by farmers to retain normal schedules. Threats of milk boycott have been repeated this year, and many shippers assert they will not accede to the inconvenience of shipping one hour earlier.

The committee on legal affairs of the General Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, however, steps in to further complicate affairs by unanimously reporting a recommendation that the daylight saving statute on the underlying soundness, but said that no one could predict whether the upturn would come in two, three, five or six months, because Americans have never before had to face a period of readjustment when world conditions were what they are now. He has not been able to go into the matter of taxation, but expects "within a few days to confer with Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and John W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, regarding both taxation and tariff."

On the announcement that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad would frame its schedule for a seven-month period, the city of Providence, Rhode Island, where local opposition prevails, has abandoned the five-month plan to conform with the railroad. Connecticut holds to the local option plan of 1920, with the result that there will be a considerable retarding of travel in traveling from locality to locality. The State of New York, in rejecting the daylight law, has left it to local decision. New York City taking up an ordinance for a five-month period.

In New Jersey and Pennsylvania bills are pending to apply the daylight law for five months, and the measure filed with Congress to establish the plan in the eastern standard time zone provides for a like period. At present the situation is confused and is not assisting the work for national legislation. Since the swing of favor to the shorter period, however, the question seems to have arisen whether the railways will force states or communities to shape their laws and ordinances in accord with the railroads, or whether the carriers will conform to the legislative acts. The majority sentiment in all industrial localities, however, appears to be for daylight saving, and it is felt that in states where the agriculturists are a small minority the former should prevail.

**ONION FARMERS WARNED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AMHERST, Massachusetts.—Polish farmers who are engaged in raising onions in the Connecticut Valley were told to raise better onions, harvest them earlier, get them off the ground more quickly and grade them more honestly, at the Polish Farmers' Day at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

**AMUSEMENTS**

BOSTON

## MAINE GOVERNOR APPOINTS BIRD DAY

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, has issued a proclamation designating Friday, April 8, as Bird Day. "The relation and importance of bird-life to the common welfare, and especially to the agricultural interests, is a subject deserving more general recognition," he says. Teachers of the public schools, and the people generally, are requested to observe April 8 with exercises, that a better understanding may be had of bird-life.

**MECHANICS BUILDING**

Open Tom'w 2 P.M.

ALL NEXT WEEK

10 A.M.-10:30 P.M.

Admission Including War

Tax, 75¢

Romanes & Paterson  
(Edinburgh, Scotland)  
JAMES WILSON, Agent  
739 Boylston St., Boston

WILL EXHIBIT EXCLUSIVE IMPORTED WOOLENS, GLOVES,  
TWEEDS, HOMESICKS, SUITS,  
CAPES, COATS, SWEATERS,  
SCARFS & HOSE, ETC. FOR  
LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

at the BELVEDERE HOTEL  
Baltimore, Md.  
March 14 and 15

## TREASURY POLICY SO FAR UNCHANGED

Secretary Mellon Inclined to Retain Men Who Have Shown Efficiency—Marion Banker Is Chosen Currency Comptroller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Treasury Department, the most complicated piece of the government machinery, has continued under its new head, Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh banker, to function with no change of policy, so far as is apparent.

Mr. Mellon said yesterday that, in so far as he has become acquainted with the working of the department, he would like to retain the men in their present positions, because he finds everything in such satisfactory condition under them. However, changes must come, as a result of the change in the political complexion of the Administration. They will come more slowly under a business man like Mr. Mellon, who has real respect for efficiency and accomplishment wherever he finds them, that they would if a mere politician had been selected for the place.

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Two of the main points of difficulty, it is felt, are the practice of local options on the issue, and the relation between daylight saving railroad schedules and two adjoining states with different standards. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, as agricultural states, are registered in opposition to daylight saving, although Portland, Maine, has adopted the scheme locally.

The Boston & Maine Railroad, however, has issued time-tables for a daylight saving period beginning March 27 and closing the last Sunday in October. This schedule would apply in New Hampshire, thus voiding legislation fostered in the State by farmers to retain normal schedules. Threats of milk boycott have been repeated this year, and many shippers assert they will not accede to the inconvenience of shipping one hour earlier.

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## CHILEAN DESCRIBES DEBT REDUCTION

Luis Claro, President of Senate, Explains Fiscal Policy Said to Be Unique in the Western Hemisphere Since the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

**NEW YORK.** New York—Chile, the only country in the Western Hemisphere, and perhaps in the world, which is reducing its national debt annually, has attained that consummation so devoutly wished by economists everywhere, by placing as number one in her annual budget the expenditure of \$240,000,000 more or less, toward payment of that debt. Only after this payment is provided for does Chile's budget consider other expenditures.

This was the reply of Luis Claro, president of the Chilean Senate, to a question by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to how Chile's direct debt had been reduced from \$175,715,000 at the end of 1915, to \$161,805,000 at the present time.

Chile had also set an example, on the question of disarmament, said Mr. Claro. A dozen years ago she had reached an agreement with the Argentine Republic by which neither would acquire men-of-war, arms, nor ammunition, without the knowledge of the other. Although this agreement had now run out, nevertheless there is no doubt but that the two countries were in accord to maintain this arrangement, at least as a matter of unwritten understanding.

### Budget Closely Followed

Mr. Claro has been spending a few weeks in this city, and welcomed the opportunity to discuss affairs of interest to this country. Even during the war with Peru and Bolivia, Chile had never suspended payments on her debt, and she was able to make this enviable record by holding strictly to her rule that a certain sum must be set aside for such payments first, before any other expenditures are considered in her budget.

Until recently, Mr. Claro said, Chile had floated all her loans in London. The first Chilean Government financing ever arranged in the United States was the recently-announced offer of \$24,000,000 20-year "specie" bonds by a banking group headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Nearly all the money will be spent for railway equipment and materials for use on Chile's government-owned railroads.

Chile's financial condition was excellent, Mr. Claro said. The chief question to come before the new Congress would probably be that of taxation. An increased income tax was being sought. Up to this time this had not been needed, because the duties on nitrate exports had furnished more than 40 per cent of the country's revenue needs. A bill for increased income taxes might be expected to pass the House of Deputies, where such measures had to be initiated, the Senate having no power to initiate them.

### More Revenues Needed

Chile was also seeking to increase her revenues by raising import duties 20 per cent. The bill must have been approved by the Senate and was expected to yield between \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000 pesos more a year. It increased duties on imported liquors nearly 200 per cent.

Mr. Claro explained that there had been three political parties in Chile: Liberal, Radical, and Conservative. But in the last presidential campaign some of the Liberals, Radicals, and Democrats, which include many workingmen, had fused into a party called the Alliance, against the majority of the Liberals and Conservatives, called the National Union Party. The election was in doubt, and a commission decided it in favor of Arturo Alessandri, the Alliance candidate. The Congress had approved this decision, and the new President took office on December 23, 1920, to serve five years.

### Government Divided

But he would not have a majority in Congress. The National Union had a two-thirds majority in the Senate. Now the deputies were about evenly divided, with a few independents holding the deciding vote. On March 6 there was held an election of 12 senators and the whole deputy chamber, and Mr. Claro expected that the National Union would be shown to have obtained a majority in both houses. The President would have Congress against him, but doubtless he would govern with the majority and nominate a Cabinet which would represent the tendency of this majority. Mr. Claro explained that the French parliamentary system was followed in Chile.

Mr. Claro preferred not to discuss the Tacna-Arica question. But he believed that the only thing which held up a satisfactory settlement was Peru's insistence that the conditions of the Tacna-Arica plebiscite, by which the nationality of the territory is to be decided, must include the provision that no one but Peruvians should be allowed to vote.

Chile had always been disposed to fulfill the Treaty of Ancon, and aimed for the exact execution of the agreement, which Mr. Claro described as ending a war which Chile did not provoke.

### DELEGATE SENT TO SOVIET LABOR BODY

**Detroit, Michigan.** A reprimand by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for what he termed support of the Russian Soviet Government by the Detroit Federation of Labor, has been followed by a vote that a representative of the local federation be sent to Moscow to

## MOUNT EVEREST'S HEIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Twenty-nine thousand and two feet. That is the altitude of the world's highest mountain as marked on maps, and there can surely be few among those who have noticed this figure who have not wondered at the apparent absurdity of adding the two to 29,000. Without doubt many have rightly declared that variations in sea level must make an even greater difference than two feet in a single month, and to them the fixing of an exact figure must have seemed nothing more than inaccurate pedantry. In reality this is not the case.

upward, and consequently it is not

possible to set a theodolite absolutely

level; it will be pointing upward to

the same extent as the liquid in the

setting levels is affected. This up-

ward tilt makes the actual angle of

elevation measured to the peak some-

what smaller than it is in reality, and

consequently the value obtained for

the altitude of the peak is too small.

At present our knowledge of gravity

is insufficient to permit any attempt

being made to correct this error. But

the fact remains that it exists, and

that it causes the adopted height of

Mt. Everest to be lower than it is in

reality.

There is only one more possible

error, and this one, if uncorrected, al-

ways makes peaks seem higher than

they really are. This is the effect of

the refraction of the air. A ray of

light is a straight line as long as it is

in reality.

Los Angeles, California — Lemons, carried upon carload of them dumped in a wash and left to rot was the spectacle that met the eyes of many people motorizing along one of the foothill boulevards about

## LEMONS CAST AWAY, TREES UPROOTED

California Growers Unable to Compete in Eastern Markets With Italians—Relief Sought in Transportation by Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California —

Lines with boats plying between Los

Angeles and the eastern coast. Bell

was expressed that the Isthmian

Steamship Company would also follow

"This decision," said E. G. Daseil, as

trees are being pulled out by the roots on the San Joaquin Ranch at Tustin. Partial relief from these conditions was hoped for in the emergency tariff bill.

A trial shipment of lemons by water was made a short time since from Los Angeles to Philadelphia in the steamer Charles H. Cramp, which shippers regard as important enough to change the whole face of the shipping situation. Just recently a lower water rate to New York was announced by the intercoast shipping conference. This rate is 70 cents per hundred, as compared with the previous rate of \$1.05 per hundred, and affects eight of the lines with boats plying between Los

Angeles and the eastern coast. Bell

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It is felt that these protests helped in the final decision of the California Senate to adjourn before Miss MacSwiney arrived. Her meeting was held in the empty senate chamber after the Senate had adjourned, according to a communication from Sac-

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## DIFFICULT TASK OF PORTUGAL'S CHIEF

Mr. Almeida Has Made Vain Effort to Secure Unity and Security Which Alone Can Place Country on Its Legs Again

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—Now that the possible and probable Constitution of the next government is being freely discussed, some curious facts concerning recent crises have come to light, all indicating that the task of the President of the Republic grows continually more difficult. If Mr. Almeida is not by this time hardened to the point of disregard of all crises, he must find his office a peculiarly exasperating one. He has meant well by it, and at the beginning of his term he made a great effort to secure that political unity, sincerity and unselfishness which alone can place Portugal on her legs again; but there are many who say that, optimist as President Almeida has been, he feels now that nothing short of some tremendous upheaval will put her right.

On his own part he has no great prestige in these times, but there is nothing against himself, for, with the political world in the state that it is, no man short of some super-strong military tyrant could make much of an impression. The President is commonly nicknamed "Antonio Zé," and it is said that at the time of the formation of this last Liberato Pinto ministry he had nearly exhausted all the possible permutations and combinations in ministerial appointment.

### Almost the Last Chance

No fewer than 10 persons were offered the office of President of the Council, or Premier, and if Liberato Pinto had not accepted nobody knows what would have happened, for he was about the last chance. Mr. Pinto made up his ministry without consulting in all cases the men to whom he was allotting offices, and though he got through without any serious difficulty there were one or two curious situations. For example, at his first attempt at the construction of a cabinet he thought to make an impression by appointing a highly distinguished and popular general to the Ministry of War, this being General Bernardo de Faria, who played one of the chief parts in the control, management and education of the Portuguese troops in France.

Any government of these times that could collect the general to its strength would do well, but he is careful to hold himself aloof from politics. As soon as he heard of his appointment, which became generally known before he knew of it, he hastened to send in an official resignation that it was impossible and that he must resign to allow the incoming Premier to do him so much honor. It is said that this refusal nearly brought about another crisis, and the situation was only saved by appointing Alvaro de Castro to the vacancy, this same Alvaro de Castro having only been out of the office of Premier for a few days and having said his good-by to Parliament in one of the bitterest speeches ever delivered against it, so bitter indeed that the parliamentarians themselves called it insulting!

### Switched Off to War

He had been put into the office of colonies in the first casting of parts, but was switched off to "war" when the general declined. Such is the situation that it may as well be said—as it must be supposed if it were not—that in these straining times there is a little talk of the possibility of the President of the Republic being relieved of his duties in the usual summary manner of effecting such relief. The name of his possible successor is also mentioned, and the rumors have found their way to some of the newspapers. The latter, however, up to the time of their recent suspension through the strike that is in progress, and particularly the more advanced journals, were commonly guilty of some extraordinarily indiscreet statements. The "Batalha," of course, is highly advanced, but even that is hardly excuse for the attacks that have been made in this and other papers against the friends of Portugal and particularly England, for Portugal at this time cannot afford to offend any friend, and even though the "Batalha" may not at all represent Portugal, these things when printed can do no good. There have been violent attacks on the British Premier and vehement editorial support has been given to what is called the "Socialist Republic of Ireland" against "capitalist England."

The newspaper strike or lockout, for it is something of both, continues, and feeling runs high, while there are declarations and disclosures which add nothing to the possibilities of restoring tranquillity in this distressed country. There is a good deal more behind this strike, according to the newspaper proprietors, than the mere demand on the part of employees of all classes for more than a doubling of their wages, and the newspaper which the said proprietors are jointly producing in place of all those suspended, and which they call the "Jornal," the same having naturally a very considerable circulation hints very plainly and more than hints at some strange conspiracies. It suggests, indeed, that the reckless politicians, caring for nothing in their wild pursuit of their personal ambitions, are concerned in the business.

### A Lamentable Conflict

In a great declaration this "Jornal" says it is necessary there should be no mistake about what is happening and that everybody should see quite clearly the circumstances of the inevitable conflict that is disturbing the newspaper life of the capital.

## NO RAILWAY STRIKE LIKELY IN BRITAIN

Threat of Engine Drivers to Stop Work Unless Inquiry Is Held Into Shooting of Railwaymen in Ireland Is Thought a Bluff

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question whether industrial action by a trade union to secure political ends is justified has been thrust forward abruptly during the past few days by the decision of the Associated Society of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen to instruct their members to leave the footplates of their engines unless the government agrees to cause an inquiry into the shooting in what is known as the Mallow case. Now Mallow is in Ireland, where shooting appears to have become a national pastime, but what has excited the indignation of Mr. Bromley, the secretary of the Associated Society, and his executive, and prompted the resolution calling a strike, is the alleged shooting of railwaymen by the armed forces of the crown.

**Fight Revolution**

But the proprietors go on to say that they will fight with the utmost energy against the attempt at predominance over the Portuguese press of a revolutionary and anti-social organization. "The situation is clear," says the "Jornal," for on the one side there is Bolshevism trying to advance with the connivance of obscure political maneuverers, and on the other is the press, revindicating that liberty and independence which are essential for the exercise of its high mission.

This is a plain suggestion—and it is not the first time that it has been made—that there are certain politicians who are acting in complicity more or less direct with the anarchist elements. The declaration by the "Jornal" has, however, naturally caused a considerable stir. It is remarked that it is plain that the power displayed by the chief labor organization is not all its own, as it was not its own on previous occasions; but that some of it comes from political elements that, unable to govern themselves, are not willing that others should govern. But yet so weak is the government, and not merely this one only, but mostly all that have gone before it, and so uncertain is it of its own constituent parts, that it cannot take action against these elements that are so false to the best interests of the country. Until they are removed there is a poor prospect of Portugal fighting herself.

### SOLDIER FARMERS IN CANADA SUCCEEDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Despite lack of experience by many, the soldier agriculturist is making good in western Canada. Judging from reports presented by officials of the Soldier Settlement Board at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan command of the Great War Veterans Association. Outlining the work of the board and its results, M. A. Wood told the delegation that in this Province 1963 loans for purchase of land and equipment had been applied for, totaling \$20,119,360, and a substantial proportion of these applications were granted. In the Regina district alone the board had purchased for the use of soldier settlers, 349 horses at a cost of \$49,000; 171 cattle costing \$10,000 in addition to pigs and poultry costing another \$1000.

The problems of the returned soldiers, both in the rural and urban districts, were discussed during the four-day convention in Weyburn. In view of unemployment conditions the convention decided to ask the federal government to restrict immigration to Canada for the present to former service men from Great Britain and other advanced European countries. It was also felt that something could be done to utilize farm products industrially within the Province and a resolution was passed urging the Saskatchewan Government to investigate the feasibility of establishing woolen and fiber mills in Saskatchewan. More lands are required within reasonable distance of transportation facilities. With this in view it was decided to ask the government to acquire lands now in the possession of Mennonites in the Swift Current and Hague districts for soldier settlement. Some of this land is very choice. It was urged that the Mennonites were undesirable settlers on account of their opposition to the educational laws and the argument was advanced that they were retarding the development of the country. It is fairly safe to say there will be no railway strike. The British Trade Union movement simply would not stand it. Mr. Bromley may bluster as much as he likes about his members fighting this fight alone, feeling assured that the members of the National Union of Railwaymen would refuse to work trains manned

by blacking labor, remembering how the Associated Enginemen came to their assistance in 1919.

But the position is not on all fours, and Mr. Bromley may find he is putting the loyalty of the rank and file of the rival union to too great a test, creating thereby that friction and hostility which he appears to be so anxious to allay. And, as the public know only too well, a strike of railwaymen vitally affects the community from the first hour of its being. And the trade unions are not going to sit idly by with folded arms what a small and insignificant section among them hold up the transport system of the country, aggravating what is obviously an already dangerous industrial situation. Especially when the problem, of which the Mallow shootings is but a small part, is engaging the attention of the Labor group in the House of Commons.

The differences between the rival railway unions is painfully acute and goes down deep into the fundamental basis of the policy and constitution of the respective organizations, and will have to be settled ultimately by themselves. The rank and file, who are as smartly alive to the absurdities of the situation as any, will see to that. Meanwhile organized Labor can be trusted to exercise its influence on Mr. Bromley and his executive to relieve the public of anxiety and to allow the danger to which his Irish members are subjected to be removed by the intervention of the British House of Commons.

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The chief offenders, he said, were at Ayr and Dumfries. The cottage in which Robert Burns was born was overshadowed by a museum, which was nothing more than a glorified broker's shop, and which existed for the very Scottish purpose of making money, and the house in Dumfries was little better than a marine store. Fortunately the reputation of Burns was secure in spite of the official custodians. When the last of the Burns clubs, as now known, had crumbled into dust, the name of the poet would still be green, and his influence great among the peoples of the earth.

### Initations in Dundee

At the meeting of the provincial grand lodge of Forfarshire recently held in Dundee, it was stated that last year there were 1374 initiations in the province. The provincial grand treasurer, in his annual report, estimated the general expenditure for the present year at £200, an increase on the previous year. He moved that, in order to meet this, a levy of 2s. for each initiate should be made, which would bring in £200. Referring to the popular festival known as Feria, beginning as usual on April 18 and lasting three days, sections of the population living for a period in tents on the Prado de San Sebastian. This year there are to be grand pavilions and special illuminations, and the municipality, with the object of creating a record, has voted 500,000 pesetas for the entertainment purposes. Hotels are expecting a great harvest from foreigners and the tariffs are being put very high. At the same time it is evident that a change is coming over the celebrated Seville festivals, which lose their spontaneity and become sights for visitors. There is a new regulation this year against the wearing of masks and dominoes in the streets.

**WINTER PORT FOR FINLAND**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor HELSINKI, Finland—Finland, which is proceeding in earnest with her work of reconstruction, is also determined to improve her harbor accommodation. In this connection the Finnish Railway Department has been making exhaustive investigations and the result is a recommendation to make Hangö a central harbor, in preference to Helsingfors or Abo. For this purpose both the Hangö harbor and railway accommodation will have to be increased to four times their present capacity.

### Many New Members

"When you consider that last year alone over 30,000 new members were made you will readily understand the very large number of Freemasons there must be in Scotland, and be conscious of the great influence such a large body of men might wield in the country." This observation was made by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the Earl of Eglington, when installing the Rev. A. Wyile Smith as provincial grand master of Perthshire East for a second term of five years. Continuing, he said that if all the vast number of Masons saw eye to eye and all worked together in the consideration of the problems and difficulties defined.

### New Zealand's Prime Minister

Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, intends to pay an official visit to Samoa in April next.

He is going to travel in the New Zealand cruiser Chatham, and will be

investigate conditions with the object of seeing if a short cut out of existing difficulties can be found.

The League of Nations, at long range, looks like a very cumbersome and ineffective body,

and perhaps the wise course for New Zealand to take would be to assume

the existence of a sound mandate and proceed accordingly. A respectful regard for the wishes of the League of Nations may not be good business.

The League, indeed, seems to have forgotten all about western Samoa.

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that confronted the country he was sure their advice and assistance would be very speedily felt.

It has been unanimously decided to present a past grand master's jewel to Brig.-Gen. Robert Gordon Gilmore for his services as Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has also decided to dissolve the existing provincial grand lodges at Calthness, Orkney, and Zetland; St. Peter's Operative Lodge No. 384 of Thurso, and St. Fergus of Wick, to come under the direct supervision of Grand Lodge. The remaining lodges are to be placed under the supervision of a new provincial grand lodge to be known as the provincial grand lodge of Orkney and Zetland, the present provincial grand master, Robert Slater, to continue.

Several satisfactory reports have been received from various provincial grand masters. The Earl of Stair, provincial grand master of Galloway, reports that the working of the lodges is entirely satisfactory and the financial position good. Considerable additions have been made to the membership of all the lodges and "the true spirit of Masonry is in evidence throughout the province." Dr. Edmund E. Dyer, of Stirlingshire, reports every lodge prospering in numbers and financially; A. M. B. Graham, of Perthshire West, says that the daughter lodges, almost without exception, have been conducted in very efficient manner, and in the great majority the past year has been marked by exceptional prosperity and progress; while Adam Roxburgh, of Jamaica, reports that though Scottish Freemasonry in Jamaica is not a strong organization numerically, he is proud to say that the utmost enthusiasm and perfect loyalty are the outstanding characteristics of the brethren.

Judge Murray finds help in his difficulty from Nigeria. Sir Frederick Lugard, the able British Administrator of the Nigerias, recently pointed out that the British policy was radically opposed to the coercion of labor even for public works, and employers must make conditions of service sufficiently attractive to secure the labor required.

Not high wages, but decent

butments and fair and kind treatment, were the remedies put forward by Sir Frederick Lugard, and he advised that power plant and labor-saving machinery be introduced to as large an extent as possible.

Judge Murray cites this advice with appreciation and says that although he is personally of opinion that the labor shortage is temporary only, yet "it should serve as a warning that an adequate supply of labor can only be secured by making the conditions as attractive as possible."

SEBRING, Ohio—Great preparations are already being made for the famous spring festival which attracts visitors from all over the world, and the intention is to make them specially brilliant this year as a prelude to the opening of the Hispano-American exhibition next year, following upon the electrical exhibition at Barcelona. Chief attention is being directed to the popular festival known as Feria, beginning as usual on April 18 and lasting three days, sections of the population living for a period in tents on the Prado de San Sebastian. This year there are to be grand pavilions and special illuminations, and the municipality, with the object of creating a record, has voted 500,000 pesetas for the entertainment purposes. Hotels are expecting a great harvest from foreigners and the tariffs are being put very high. At the same time it is evident that a change is coming over the celebrated Seville festivals, which lose their spontaneity and become sights for visitors. There is a new regulation this year against the wearing of masks and dominoes in the streets.

**FESTIVAL SEASON IN SEVILLE**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEVILLE, Spain—Great preparations are already being made for the famous spring festival which attracts visitors from all over the world, and the intention is to make them specially brilliant this year as a prelude to the opening of the Hispano-American exhibition next year, following upon the electrical exhibition at Barcelona. Chief attention is being directed to the popular festival known as Feria, beginning as usual on April 18 and lasting three days, sections of the population living for a period in tents on the Prado de San Sebastian. This year there are to be grand pavilions and special illuminations, and the municipality, with the object of creating a record, has voted 500,000 pesetas for the entertainment purposes. Hotels are expecting a great harvest from foreigners and the tariffs are being put very high. At the same time it is evident that a change is coming over the celebrated Seville festivals, which lose their spontaneity and become sights for visitors. There is a new regulation this year against the wearing of masks and dominoes in the streets.

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Not high wages,

## AUSTRALIANS AND COSTLY CANBERRA

Government Proposes to Erect There a Hostel Which Will Be Used as Parliament House and Accommodate Members

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON, England—Telegraphic intelligence indicates that the federal government is at last serious in an attempt to establish the Commonwealth's capital at Canberra, and that as a new preliminary a hostel for members of parliament and for civil servants will be erected, the hostel to be used as a temporary Parliament House. This news recalls the early efforts to find a site for a capital, efforts that covered much time and involved many parliamentary jousts in search of an ideal spot.

The events that led up to the choice of Canberra are well known, and as the territory fixed met with the requirements demanded by the Constitution Act, the community was glad of a settlement. The acquisition of a tract of virgin country, sometimes unkindly referred to as the Bush Capital, was, however, only the beginning of the problem which has been troubling the Commonwealth for many years. It was provided in the act that the territory should be situated in the mother state of New South Wales, and less than 100 square miles; and that such it should contain an area of not less than 100 square miles; and that such portion of the territory as consisted of Crown lands should be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefore.

### Public Opinion Changed

An important provision which at the time did not cause much apprehension, was that Parliament should sit at Melbourne until it meets at the seat of government. This clause was, however, framed over 20 years ago, and in the intervening period public opinion has vastly altered. The framers of the Constitution, moreover, did not anticipate such rapid strides in the Commonwealth's political development nor did they think of the great changes that would be wrought by a world war.

As a small nation, though undoubtedly a nation, the Commonwealth generally is inclined to resent the complacency of the state of Victoria in regard to the federal capital. As no fewer than 50 per cent of the population of the state resides in Melbourne, it cannot be thought surprising that Victorians are not over-eager for any change in the seat of government. Melbourne, they contend, as a federal capital suits them in every way. Their city is regarded as the chief business center, the chief political center, the chief social center, and in fact, everything else.

### Chief Political Center

The chief political center it undoubtedly is, for not only does it boast two federal houses of Parliament and two state legislatures, with their attendant retinue of civil servants, but the Governor-General largely resides in Melbourne, and his journeys to other states are sometimes regarded as visits, and it is frequently forgotten that His Excellency is as much Governor-General of the Island of Tasmania as he is of the vast island continent. Then again, Victoria as a sovereign state has its own governor, also appointed by the King; he, too, resides in Melbourne, and although he has no jurisdiction beyond the confines of his own state, he actually represents His Majesty in Victoria, and is responsible alone to the Crown for his official acts.

These are a few of the many reasons why some of the Australian people are desirous of transferring the temporary capital to its chosen site. Eight years and more have passed since the selection of Canberra as the name for the capital city was announced, and during this period little has been done, though considerable sums of money have been expended. At the present time the Commonwealth is making great efforts to effect economies, and has tackled this problem seriously. When, therefore, attempts are made, in deference usually to federal members from New South Wales, in which state the federal territory is situated, to make an effort to develop the capital site, the economists have a good deal to say on the matter, and in this they have much support from all over the continent.

### An Unenviable Task

The task of those supporting the transfer movement is not an enviable one; but this does not deter their activities in many directions toward gaining their end. Quite lately Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, when visiting Canberra with the parliamentary party, was asked if it was proposed to fix Canberra as the meeting place of the forthcoming federal convention. He answered "No," but added that if such a proposal was made, it would have to be considered. There was, he contended, at present no building suitable for the purpose, and obviously a building would have to be constructed in the business part of the place for a public hall. If Mr. Hughes added, there was a general feeling in favor of the convention being held there, a hall could be erected at a moderate cost, and would serve the dual purpose of a meeting place for the convention, and could be used for general purposes; but the question would have to be decided by the Cabinet and Parliament.

The federal capital question is one extending beyond the confines of the Commonwealth Parliament, as will be gathered from the following motion, notice of which was given by the Premier of New South Wales recently:

"That in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the Commonwealth government forthwith to comply with its definite constitutional obligation to

establish the Australian capital at Canberra, the creation for 20 years of this obligation is a serious breach of faith which should no longer be tolerated; the resentment of this state at the studied delay of the federal Parliament in carrying out its sacred trust should be respectfully conveyed to the Prime Minister in the strongest terms consistent with dignity; honorable members should closely cooperate with their colleagues of the commonwealth Parliament in a united effort to enforce the just rights of the state of New South Wales." This clearly indicates the feeling of the state politicians; but even more emphatic was the recent great meeting at the Sydney town hall, when politicians of all parties were not only unanimous, but were fraternizing in passing resolutions calling on the federal government to fulfill its contract without further delay.

### City of Foundation Stone

The Prince of Wales, during his recent visit, twitted the colonials about "the city of foundation stones," and his remark gave federal members furiously to think. On Mr. Hughes' return after visiting Canberra, he said there was a solemn compact with the people of Australia which must be observed—but they would have to proceed slowly to make the city worthy of a great Australia. Mr. Hughes' observations may be taken two ways, but there can be no question of slowness. If the financial position of the country is to be taken seriously into account.

The Commonwealth statistician recently supplied some information showing work done in the territory and also other interesting data. Satisfaction was expressed that 24,000 acres of the territory had been leased to returned soldiers for periods varying from five to twenty-five years; but that the sum of £1,000,000 had already been spent on the Canberra scheme, and the population today was less than 2,000, caused concern. This is the great stumbling block, and with all her commitments, the question is asked: Can the Commonwealth afford a new capital?

### LIQUOR CONTROL BILL PASSED IN QUEBEC

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The new liquor act giving the provincial government absolute control of all alcoholic liquors by means of a commission of five, which will import wines and alcohol to be distributed by depots, the number and location of which will be fixed, has passed through all stages in the Legislature, and has received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is, therefore, but will not go into effect until May 1. Several minor amendments were made to the measure while it was passing through the Legislative Council, but none of them changed the basis of the law as laid down in the Lower House, and only sought to make it more efficient and capable of enforcement.

As explained in the Legislative Council, there would be distributing depots only in cities and towns, but there would be none in towns which did not want them. The percentage of alcohol in beer would be raised to 5 per cent, and brewers would be limited to selling to vendors holding permits. "I know," said J. L. Perron, "that taverns under the old law sold whisky with the beer. I believe they will not be tempted to continue this trade, for they will be liable to the loss of their permit without any judicial formalities, and, moreover, to the payment of a fine of \$1,000 for the first offense, and to go to jail for subsequent offenses. As to vendors selling without permits, they will be sent to jail for the first offense without option of fine. I hope that this will result in the disappearance of blind pigs, where real poison is sold." Mr. Perron said that the time had come to put an end to the existing system which permitted the sale of patent medicines containing up to 30 per cent alcohol.

One clause was amended so that brewers will not be prohibited from selling or delivering beer outside of the Province. Another was amended so as to oblige the commission to secure the approval of the religious authorities for wines required for religious purposes. Another clause relative to fees for permits was amended so that the commission will charge only half the fee for a dining room in a hotel or a restaurant situated in a park or a city or town when such hotels or restaurants are only operated during the summer season. Another clause was amended making liable to a fine of \$100 any persons who carry into or drink within a tavern any alcoholic liquors other than beer. All the amendments were accepted by the Lower House.

**DENMARK AND THE BALTIc**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—It is officially announced here that the Danish Government has acknowledged the republics of Estonia and Latvia as jure, under date of February 5, 1921.

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| 35 in. x 6 ft.  | \$2.00 each      | 35 in. x 6 ft.     | \$2.00 each  | 35 in. x 6 ft.  | \$1.60  |
| 40 in. x 6 ft.  | \$2.25 each      | 40 in. x 6 ft.     | \$2.25 each  | 40 in. x 6 ft.  | \$1.80  |
| 45 in. x 6 ft.  | \$2.50 each      | 45 in. x 6 ft.     | \$2.50 each  | 45 in. x 6 ft.  | \$2.00  |
| 50 in. x 6 ft.  | \$2.75 each      | 50 in. x 6 ft.     | \$2.75 each  | 50 in. x 6 ft.  | \$2.20  |
| 55 in. x 6 ft.  | \$3.00 each      | 55 in. x 6 ft.     | \$3.00 each  | 55 in. x 6 ft.  | \$2.40  |
| 60 in. x 6 ft.  | \$3.25 each      | 60 in. x 6 ft.     | \$3.25 each  | 60 in. x 6 ft.  | \$2.60  |
| 65 in. x 6 ft.  | \$3.50 each      | 65 in. x 6 ft.     | \$3.50 each  | 65 in. x 6 ft.  | \$2.80  |
| 70 in. x 6 ft.  | \$3.75 each      | 70 in. x 6 ft.     | \$3.75 each  | 70 in. x 6 ft.  | \$3.00  |
| 75 in. x 6 ft.  | \$4.00 each      | 75 in. x 6 ft.     | \$4.00 each  | 75 in. x 6 ft.  | \$3.20  |
| 80 in. x 6 ft.  | \$4.25 each      | 80 in. x 6 ft.     | \$4.25 each  | 80 in. x 6 ft.  | \$3.40  |
| 85 in. x 6 ft.  | \$4.50 each      | 85 in. x 6 ft.     | \$4.50 each  | 85 in. x 6 ft.  | \$3.60  |
| 90 in. x 6 ft.  | \$4.75 each      | 90 in. x 6 ft.     | \$4.75 each  | 90 in. x 6 ft.  | \$3.80  |
| 95 in. x 6 ft.  | \$5.00 each      | 95 in. x 6 ft.     | \$5.00 each  | 95 in. x 6 ft.  | \$4.00  |
| 100 in. x 6 ft. | \$5.25 each      | 100 in. x 6 ft.    | \$5.25 each  | 100 in. x 6 ft. | \$4.20  |
| 105 in. x 6 ft. | \$5.50 each      | 105 in. x 6 ft.    | \$5.50 each  | 105 in. x 6 ft. | \$4.40  |
| 110 in. x 6 ft. | \$5.75 each      | 110 in. x 6 ft.    | \$5.75 each  | 110 in. x 6 ft. | \$4.60  |
| 115 in. x 6 ft. | \$6.00 each      | 115 in. x 6 ft.    | \$6.00 each  | 115 in. x 6 ft. | \$4.80  |
| 120 in. x 6 ft. | \$6.25 each      | 120 in. x 6 ft.    | \$6.25 each  | 120 in. x 6 ft. | \$5.00  |
| 125 in. x 6 ft. | \$6.50 each      | 125 in. x 6 ft.    | \$6.50 each  | 125 in. x 6 ft. | \$5.20  |
| 130 in. x 6 ft. | \$6.75 each      | 130 in. x 6 ft.    | \$6.75 each  | 130 in. x 6 ft. | \$5.40  |
| 135 in. x 6 ft. | \$7.00 each      | 135 in. x 6 ft.    | \$7.00 each  | 135 in. x 6 ft. | \$5.60  |
| 140 in. x 6 ft. | \$7.25 each      | 140 in. x 6 ft.    | \$7.25 each  | 140 in. x 6 ft. | \$5.80  |
| 145 in. x 6 ft. | \$7.50 each      | 145 in. x 6 ft.    | \$7.50 each  | 145 in. x 6 ft. | \$6.00  |
| 150 in. x 6 ft. | \$7.75 each      | 150 in. x 6 ft.    | \$7.75 each  | 150 in. x 6 ft. | \$6.20  |
| 155 in. x 6 ft. | \$8.00 each      | 155 in. x 6 ft.    | \$8.00 each  | 155 in. x 6 ft. | \$6.40  |
| 160 in. x 6 ft. | \$8.25 each      | 160 in. x 6 ft.    | \$8.25 each  | 160 in. x 6 ft. | \$6.60  |
| 165 in. x 6 ft. | \$8.50 each      | 165 in. x 6 ft.    | \$8.50 each  | 165 in. x 6 ft. | \$6.80  |
| 170 in. x 6 ft. | \$8.75 each      | 170 in. x 6 ft.    | \$8.75 each  | 170 in. x 6 ft. | \$7.00  |
| 175 in. x 6 ft. | \$9.00 each      | 175 in. x 6 ft.    | \$9.00 each  | 175 in. x 6 ft. | \$7.20  |
| 180 in. x 6 ft. | \$9.25 each      | 180 in. x 6 ft.    | \$9.25 each  | 180 in. x 6 ft. | \$7.40  |
| 185 in. x 6 ft. | \$9.50 each      | 185 in. x 6 ft.    | \$9.50 each  | 185 in. x 6 ft. | \$7.60  |
| 190 in. x 6 ft. | \$9.75 each      | 190 in. x 6 ft.    | \$9.75 each  | 190 in. x 6 ft. | \$7.80  |
| 195 in. x 6 ft. | \$10.00 each     | 195 in. x 6 ft.    | \$10.00 each | 195 in. x 6 ft. | \$8.00  |
| 200 in. x 6 ft. | \$10.25 each     | 200 in. x 6 ft.    | \$10.25 each | 200 in. x 6 ft. | \$8.20  |
| 205 in. x 6 ft. | \$10.50 each     | 205 in. x 6 ft.    | \$10.50 each | 205 in. x 6 ft. | \$8.40  |
| 210 in. x 6 ft. | \$10.75 each     | 210 in. x 6 ft.    | \$10.75 each | 210 in. x 6 ft. | \$8.60  |
| 215 in. x 6 ft. | \$11.00 each     | 215 in. x 6 ft.    | \$11.00 each | 215 in. x 6 ft. | \$8.80  |
| 220 in. x 6 ft. | \$11.25 each     | 220 in. x 6 ft.    | \$11.25 each | 220 in. x 6 ft. | \$9.00  |
| 225 in. x 6 ft. | \$11.50 each     | 225 in. x 6 ft.    | \$11.50 each | 225 in. x 6 ft. | \$9.20  |
| 230 in. x 6 ft. | \$11.75 each     | 230 in. x 6 ft.    | \$11.75 each | 230 in. x 6 ft. | \$9.40  |
| 235 in. x 6 ft. | \$12.00 each     | 235 in. x 6 ft.    | \$12.00 each | 235 in. x 6 ft. | \$9.60  |
| 240 in. x 6 ft. | \$12.25 each     | 240 in. x 6 ft.    | \$12.25 each | 240 in. x 6 ft. | \$9.80  |
| 245 in. x 6 ft. | \$12.50 each     | 245 in. x 6 ft.    | \$12.50 each | 245 in. x 6 ft. | \$10.00 |
| 250 in. x 6 ft. | \$12.75 each     | 250 in. x 6 ft.    | \$12.75 each | 250 in. x 6 ft. | \$10.20 |
| 255 in. x 6 ft. | \$13.00 each     | 255 in. x 6 ft.    | \$13.00 each | 255 in. x 6 ft. | \$10.40 |
| 260 in. x 6 ft. | \$13.25 each     | 260 in. x 6 ft.    | \$13.25 each | 260 in. x 6 ft. | \$10.60 |
| 265 in. x 6 ft. | \$13.50 each     | 265 in. x 6 ft.    | \$13.50 each | 265 in. x 6 ft. | \$10.80 |
| 270 in. x 6 ft. | \$13.75 each     | 270 in. x 6 ft.    | \$13.75 each | 270 in. x 6 ft. | \$11.00 |
| 275 in. x 6 ft. | \$14.00 each     | 275 in. x 6 ft.    | \$14.00 each | 275 in. x 6 ft. | \$11.20 |
| 280 in. x 6 ft. | \$14.25 each     | 280 in. x 6 ft.    | \$14.25 each | 280 in. x 6 ft. | \$11.40 |
| 285 in. x 6 ft. | \$14.50 each     | 285 in. x 6 ft.    | \$14.50 each | 285 in. x 6 ft. | \$11.60 |
| 290 in. x 6 ft. | \$14.75 each     | 290 in. x 6 ft.    | \$14.75 each | 290 in. x 6 ft. | \$11.80 |
| 295 in. x 6 ft. | \$15.00 each     | 295 in. x 6 ft.    | \$15.00 each | 295 in. x 6 ft. | \$12.00 |
| 300 in. x 6 ft. | \$15.25 each     | 300 in. x 6 ft.    | \$15.25 each | 300 in. x 6 ft. | \$12.20 |
| 305 in. x 6 ft. | \$15.50 each     | 305 in. x 6 ft.    | \$15.50 each | 305 in. x 6 ft. | \$12.40 |
| 310 in. x 6 ft. | \$15.75 each     | 310 in. x 6 ft.    | \$15.75 each | 310 in. x 6 ft. | \$12.60 |
| 315 in. x 6 ft. | \$16.00 each</td |                    |              |                 |         |

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## CENTER OF BUSINESS INTEREST IS WAGES

Reductions in Pay Follow General Recession in Commodity Prices in the Process of Readjustment to Normal Times

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

While further reductions in prices in some commodities are expected to effect a stable level in the process of readjustment, attention at present appears to be centered on the question of labor and wage deflation. In unorganized and scattered industries wages have been reduced. Now the more centralized groups of railroad and general building workers are coming to grips with the employers on the question. The Pennsylvania Railroad declares wages from that of the president down must be lowered. This follows the previous announcement of reductions on lines in New England. Many other railroads throughout the United States are planning to follow suit, and the labor federations are preparing to resist.

The packing and steel industries, as well as many others, are going through the same processes. Strikes appear to be considered untimely but every other effort, even to an appeal to the President, is being made to readjust conditions in pay. While wages generally may not always be classed in the same category with any unduly inflated war-time prices, those that have been inequitably high have come down and at present the problem is resolving itself into the old phase of the march of labor to continually improve its condition and in this instance to retain as much as possible.

## Stability Desired

The most desired objective in the wage situation is the same as in other lines, that of a stable level, so business may proceed with that much added assurance. Business in the United States is reported to be gaining slowly on the whole and in some spots it appears to be very encouraging. For instance, sales of woolens continue brisk, following the opening of fall lines by the American Woolen Company. Offerings of women's dress goods and overcoatings met such marked success that all lines in these departments have been withdrawn. Demand for overcoatings was exceedingly broad and equally strong for nearly all numbers, with result that instead of the product of two or three mills being sold out, it is reported on good authority that all 18 mills of the company making these goods are sold up to a satisfactory point. Scarves and staple sufflings are also in good demand.

Playing what is called a "walking game" is a great obstacle to a restoration of normal business now, and also assures congestion next winter that might be avoided. Both the buying public and selling coal dealers are at this damaging practice. The coal dealers and railroads, according to the weekly review of the Coal Age, have little to do for little buying is reported by the public that is waiting for reductions in prices. In answer some dealers are saying they cannot afford to reduce prices as they usually do at this season. Not only that, but one dealer says the consumer will have to pay an advance if he waits after September 1. In the meantime the railroads say business has fallen off and wage reductions are in order.

## Coal Company Profits

It is interesting to read the report of the Pittsburgh Coal Company at this time, when annual statements are carefully scrutinized to get perspective of business based on actual conditions. This company reports for 1920 a surplus, after all charges and dividends, of \$6,757,265, compared with a deficit of \$337,020 in the previous year. The company's report says: "The current year began with a marked recession in general business activity which still continues and a consequent falling off in demand for coal. Prices have been reduced and are irregular at the lower level. Cost of production does not recede on a parity with decrease in price at any time, and especially on a reduced output."

"But coal is a staple necessity which must be had when wanted, and it is believed conditions requiring its larger use will return during the year which will make for better results than will the existing ones, under which it began."

"In the early part of last year, production was handicapped to a considerable extent owing to the transportation tangle."

"Up until the close of 1915, when a consolidation was effected forming the present company, earnings were of a small nature. But following the incorporation of the present concern profits have been very heavy, mostly due to war demands. For the five years, 1915 to 1920 inclusive, earnings for the common stock have totaled approximately \$97 a share. Out of the total of \$97 earned in this period, Pittsburgh Coal has only paid a modest dividend of 45 per annum so that approximately \$52 a share has been retained."

"After deducting common dividends last year, and before allowing for federal taxes, the surplus totaled more than \$7,000,000, bringing the profit and loss surplus well in excess of \$20,000,000. This compares with \$10,845,000 which was shown at the close of 1915."

The report compares as follows:

|                 | 1910         | 1911         |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gross receipts  | \$41,186,532 | \$27,304,121 |
| Net earnings    | 14,302,285   | 8,000,000    |
| Divs. int. etc. | 2,369,789    | 2,321,187    |
| Divs. and taxes | 4,175,266    | 4,894,726    |
| Surplus         | 6,757,265    | 2,321,620    |

## BRITISH COTTON GOODS SITUATION

Recent Signs of Revival of Buying Prove to Be Deceptive and Market Is Again Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Reports from the cotton trade centers are still disappointing. It was thought recently that business was showing signs of revival, but the few movements that were made in this direction proved to be deceptive. Manufacturers were buying yarn with the belief that the cloth trade was on the point of improvement. This did not turn out to be the case, and since then the conditions of the market have fallen back to the dead level of the first week in the new year.

Raw cotton prices have been declined, and fully middling American cotton can be bought on spot in Liverpool at less than 10d. per pound. This is the price with all the charges of freightage, insurance, commission, and everything else that has to be calculated in bringing the raw material from America to England. It cannot be grown at the price at which it is sold when stripped of the charges named. Until the price of raw cotton can be made firm, there will be great hesitation about buying and selling yarn and cloth productions.

The cloth market, however, has not been quite idle, but it has not reflected much confidence. Goods are wanted in India and China, but there is no desire to supply them without definite promise of prompt payment. In fact, there is plenty of time to be done, but there is no money with which to pay for it in time.

It is the custom for cotton spinners to expect payment in a fortnight from the date of any order, and in a month in the case of cloth transactions. Few people, however, feel that they can find the money in this period, all being locked up in stocks, while the banks are still calling in overdrafts and giving little or no credit. Retail dealers have reduced the price of their textile goods enormously, but this is probably to obtain money to buy new season goods.

## WHEAT ACREAGE IN FRANCE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The acre sown to wheat in France for this year's harvest amounts to 12,188,000 acres, an increase of 6.5 per cent over last year and 8.3 per cent over the average for the preceding five years, according to a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The area sown to rye increased 4.7 per cent, while oats showed an increase of not quite 1 per cent.

In British India the area sown to wheat for the next harvest was 23,352,000 acres, or 23 per cent below the 1920 area, while the wheat area for Bulgaria was about 1 per cent greater than for the preceding year.

## NEW YORK MARKET GOES DOWN AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market was broader and more reactionary yesterday, rails, steels, copper and shippings featuring. Standard and speculative issues lost 1 to 3 points on unusually heavy offerings. United States Steel fell below 80 and Pennsylvania increased its loss to almost 2 points. Call money was steady at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 789,900 shares.

The close was weak: Steel 79%, off 2; Chandler 71%, off 14; Reading 70%, off 1%; Anaconda 34%, off 2%; Southern Pacific 72%, off 1%.

## BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England weekly statement follows:

|               | Decrease     |            |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Total reserve | \$18,299,000 | *\$322,000 |
| Circulation   | 128,474,000  | 825,000    |
| Bullion       | 128,224,000  | 3,000      |
| Other secs    | 52,718,000   | 5,267,000  |
| Other debs    | 112,000,000  | 9,200,000  |
| Public debs   | 1,851,000    | 355,000    |
| Other secs    | 35,152,000   | 5,240,000  |

\*Increase.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 13.80 per cent, compared with 12.24 per cent last week, and compares with an advance from 19.50 to 21.80 per cent this week last year.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £676,910,000, compared with £770,429,000 last week and £785,350,000 this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £267,908,000, compared with £207,339,000 last week.

The amount of gold securing these notes is £25,628,000, compared with £23,635,000 in the previous week.

Rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Thursday Wednesday Friday

Sterling ..... 120 120 120

French (French) ..... 0.7015 0.7014 0.7014

German (Belgian) ..... 0.7012 0.7012 0.7012

French (Swiss) ..... 1.0822 1.0752 1.0752

..... 0.0829 0.0829 0.0829

Guiders ..... 3.422 3.420 3.420

German marks ..... 0.0159 0.0175 0.0175

Canadian dollar ..... 0.875 0.877 0.877

Argentine pesos ..... 3.404 3.425 3.425

Dominican peso ..... 0.7050 0.7050 0.7050

Swedish kroner ..... 2.246 2.252 2.252

Norwegian kroner ..... 1.610 1.615 1.615

Danish kroner ..... 1.990 1.985 1.985

..... 3.000 3.000 3.000

PIPE LINE SHIPMENTS DECLINE

TULSA, Oklahoma—The Prairie

Pipe Line Company February ship-

ments were 3,897,315 barrels, a de-

crease of 750,580, compared with

January.

## CANADIAN BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Dominion Farmers Feel Easier to Proceed With Production Since the Emergency Tariff Bill Vetoed in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—Possibly the most important development of the week to Canadian business has been the emergency tariff bill. In the average commercial review little mention may be made of this; but anyone intimately acquainted with that great body of important buyers, the farmers, knows that this measure has been looked on with very grave concern. This is especially true of those in the prairie provinces, whose prosperity more directly affects eastern business than any other body of consumers in the Dominion. The western farmers will take long chances on production, even at prevailing high prices, if an outlet for their chief products is assured; but if, while the European demand is slack, the southern outlet is barred to wheat and cattle, they will be disinclined to take chances, which in turn will mean decreased production, reduced purchasing power and a depressing effect on business.

The readiness with which large new Canadian issues are being absorbed by the investing public, especially that of the United States, is an evidence of faith in the basic industries of Canada, and is also an assurance that development work will be vigorously prosecuted. This is true especially of the pulp and paper industry, another large issue, that of Brompton for \$2,500,000, being on the eve of an announcement. In considering the prospects before the Canadian branch of the industry, it should be taken into account that while a period of lower paper prices is at hand, Canadian companies have in the rate of exchange a source of revenue that is not available to those in the United States.

The importance of this will be readily appreciated when it is remembered that this was probably worth \$15,000,000 last year. Nor will this soon disappear.

## Pulp and Paper Industry

It is worthy of note that the United States is becoming a more and more important factor in the Canadian pulp and paper industry, and that in proportion as the mills of northern Europe get on their feet. Strong evidence of this is to be seen in the trade returns for January. These show that while the value of all exports of pulp and paper to the United Kingdom dropped from \$551,000 in January, 1920, to \$210,000 in January, 1921, the value of these exports to the United States went from \$8,070,000 to \$10,204,000.

The railway companies will make an effort to regain a part of their lost passenger business through a restoration of the old-time holiday rates. The Canadian Pacific is out with an announcement that a reduction of 25 per cent covering national holidays will be made during the near future.

It is certain that this will be met by the Canadian National; indeed, it has been entered into on this matter. That the present level of rates has greatly reduced passenger travel is true, and it is evident that the companies have decided that they must offer strong inducements to get it back.

Continued reports of a steady improvement in business generally come from the different portions of the Dominion. Possibly as good evidence as any that a level of more stable conditions has been reached is to be seen in the fact that there has been quite a reduction in the number of failures during the last 10 days. Collections, while not up to the average, are said to be improving.

## Bank Opinion of Progress

The opinion of the Canadian Bank of Commerce as to the progress made in the process of readjustment is of interest. In its March letter it says: "The steadiness and orderliness of liquidation in Canada has created a measure of confidence which will greatly aid further progress toward normal conditions, for, although deflation is taking place, it cannot be said that the readjustment has been too rapid or that business casualties have been as numerous as at first anticipated."

It is within the range of probability that Sir Henry Drayton's next budget will see either a further extension of the sales tax, or the introduction of a turn-over tax on all transactions.

The marked decrease in the customs revenue, which for political, to say nothing of other reasons, cannot be increased, the abandonment of the luxury tax and the strong probability of the disappearance also of the business profits tax—these developments are almost certain to render necessary the tapping of new sources of revenue, and the suggested methods seem to afford as good a way out as any. His last budget showed that the Minister of Finance is not slow to try experiments if he considers them warranted, and something equally new may be tried.

When the official estimate of the value of Canada's mineral production, made at the end of 1920, indicated an increase of \$24,000,000 over that for 1919, general satisfaction was expressed, the more so because the reduced prices of certain minerals, accompanied as they had been by a decided increase in the aggregate

value was a genuine proof of increased production. But the satisfaction is much greater now that the final official returns show a total production valued at \$217,000,000.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The offering of the Sudan Government loan in the London market met with a poor reception. The issue, amounting to £2,880,000, bears a 6½ per cent coupon and was put out at £2, redeemable in 1959.

Net earnings, after depreciation, depletion and taxes, of the Barnstall Corporation and subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1920, were \$2,542,286, equivalent to 18 per cent or \$4.64 a share, earning on the outstanding common stock, compared to \$1,496,367 equal to 11 per cent of \$2.70 a share in the preceding year. After payment of dividends \$1,167,386 was carried to surplus, bringing the final surplus to \$8,122,485.

A private corporation plans to build a system of seven to ten dams on the Colorado River, from Wyoming to the Mexican border. Initial work on the first unit has been started at Boulder Cañon, Nevada, expected to be the loftiest dam in the world, about as high as the Woolworth Building, and will impound enough water to make an artificial lake almost as large as one of the Great Lakes. Power produced from this dam is estimated to be worth \$3,000,000 in income a month.

The collapse in the raw and refined sugar markets late in 1920 finds reflection in the voluntary petition into bankruptcy filed by the Continental Products Company, showing liabilities of \$5,392,288 and assets of only \$704,837.

The investment index figure of the British Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., at the end of February shows 100 standard investment securities had an aggregate value on December 31, 1918, of £2,991,000,000, on December 31, 1919, of £2,631,000,000, and on February 28, 1921, of £2,620,000,000.

## DIVIDENDS

Armour & Co. on April 1 will pay the quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock of the Armour Leather Company. The dividend is payable to stockholders of record March 15.

The Endicott Johnson Corporation has declared its regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock and \$1.25 per share on the common stock, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

The Northern Pacific Railway has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable May 2 to stock of record March 18.

The J. C. Penney Company has declared its regular quarterly \$1.75 per share dividend, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

The Eastern Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable April 1 on stock of record March 21.

The Fairbanks Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1

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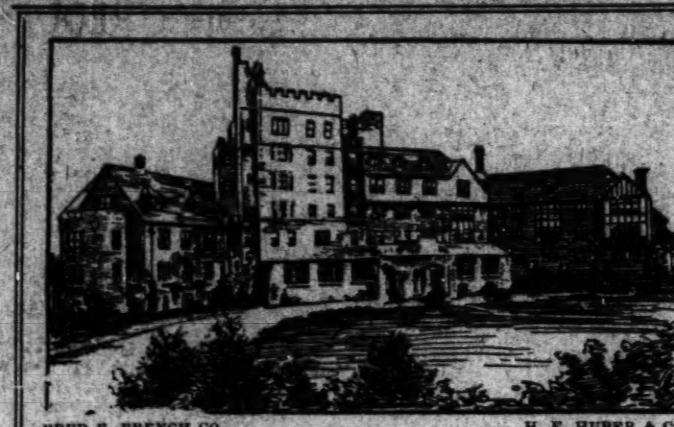
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# EDUCATIONAL

## LIBRARY SCHOOLS

**Special for The Christian Science Monitor**  
When a librarian scans programs of conferences of educators, or runs through their magazines, he finds new ideas a-plenty, and exultant reports of prize yields as the results of new methods of culture; till it seems to him no variety of education can have escaped observation and discussion. Still, as he reflects upon these spoken and written indications of what occupies the foreground of attention in this great field, he realizes that nobody seems to have an insatiable curiosity as to how a librarian is made in this year 1921.

Yet education for librarianship is carried on in at least fifteen regular library schools in America, and more elementary courses are given by colleges and normal schools, while many a library runs an "apprentice" or "training" class, and each summer brings the offer of short courses for those already employed in libraries.

Though libraries are as old as history, it was a new thing in education when Melville Dewey, then the librarian at Columbia College, planned to teach the theory and practice of library work, as had long been customary in other professions. That small beginning at Columbia in October, 1887, was the pioneer library school, which later went with Mr. Dewey to Albany, to be adopted by the regents of the University of the State of New York as a part of the State's system of higher education.

The event made no stir in broader educational circles then, nor has the development of the 30-odd years since; nevertheless even a student of education might find some of the methods these schools have almost unconsciously worked out would be of interest to him, as well as to the men and women who are wondering whether the library may not be a worthwhile field for their life endeavor.

For instance, every one of the library schools is permeated with the belief that library work is the furnishing of a service, through books, to people. The curriculum courses by which the schools fit students to render such services are simply thought of as the necessary media through which to give to students a realization of what the scope of such service is and to furnish them with such information and technical skill as will enable them to perform it artistically and effectively.

The goal of the training in library science is therefore always before the student from the beginning. The sense of reality is keen. The people to be served in the future are a cloud of witnesses that compass them about. These people are sharply differentiated, too, in the students' minds. Their imaginations project themselves to the small child for whom they are learning the appeal of the fairy tale. They envisage the "club woman," the "fiction reader," the "research worker," the "college student," the "new Americans," the "user of the catalog," until they discover that these groups are forming for them a composite, which is the community to be served by that potent social agency, the library.

In the library schools we do not have to discuss motivation, for the opening of the student's eyes to the needs and possibilities in library service is sufficient to inspire to action anyone who is of the stuff of which a librarian can be made. The terms "the socialized recitation," "dramatization," "supervised study," though they are commonly applied to more elementary education, express methods so usual in library schools that these schools have not philosophized much upon them recently.

It is a perfectly natural thing for a library school instructor to say, "The next meeting of the class will be a trustees' meeting, to decide upon the specifications to be submitted to the architects who are to be invited to enter the competition for plans for the new library building. The chairman of the building committee, Miss \_\_\_\_\_, will please present at that time the committee report for the board to discuss and take final action upon."

Application has always gone hand in hand with theory in the teaching of library science. For instance, after the class hour on the fundamentals of cataloguing, the students usually adjourn to what is really a library laboratory. There they catalogue a set of books which bring up the points just discussed. Usually the instructor is also at work in the library laboratory and so is accessible to discuss problems that arise, which is the next step beyond the supervised study of the more elementary schools.

In addition to such rearranged problems, which are related to real professional work in the same way that a physical experiment in a vacuum is to one under normal conditions, most library schools now send their students into representative libraries for a fortnight, or a month or two, to work side by side with bona fide librarians under normal library conditions.

Library schools are also addicted to the use of illustrative material. The bulletin-board with constantly changing display of current material is so familiar as to have become a byword. Visits of observation to libraries, printing establishments, binderies and bookstores have been taken for granted as essential in any library school curriculum.

As in many other professional schools there is thus the close contact with the institutions actually doing the professional work, and an acquaintance with well known workers in the same vocation, that the lower schools and even most of the colleges have no contact with. That is partly because of the field work, but also due to the fact that librarians are extraordinarily generous toward prospective members of the guild, and will visit

the schools, address classes and meet students individually in a way that establishes professional fellowship that is one of the best products of a library school year.

Members of the instructing staff, too, as a rule, have been librarians before they were teachers of library science, and thus have more than an academic or theoretical knowledge of the problems to be met by the graduates.

Then it goes without saying that library students must read. They also have to acquire the method of bibliographical record, the lack of which so hampers many advanced students in original research work.

Library schools are all active placement bureaus, not merely for the annual graduating class, but for all their active list of past students. That insures that a line of communication is kept open by which each generation may add its experience to vivify the school's curriculum.

The American library schools have no desire to become uniform, but they are not without certain standards. The Association of American Library Schools has twelve members, who agree to hold to the same minimum requirements for entrance, program, and instructors. Many far exceed the minimum. Three of the members require college graduation for admission, and some give a two-year library course. At Simmons a one-year technical course is offered to college graduates, and a four-year course combines three years of such academic courses as other colleges offer, with one year of library science.

Others, as Pratt, admit to a one-year program on what may well be termed "comprehensive examination," though it originated before that term was coined. Individual variations among the schools are helpful beyond measure to library education in general, for what one tries out is freely placed at the disposal of the others. Such variations are usually the result of different environment. A school connected with a college has a shade of difference from that belonging to a public library. Some are supported by city or state funds, a number have Carnegie grants, or, like Simmons, are entirely dependent upon private endowment. Geography probably plays its part, too. Four are in the extreme east, two in the far west, one in Georgia, and four distributed over the middle west.

As Natty Bumppo would say, each school has its special "gift," though all now give general courses. Pittsburgh won its reputation in training librarians for work with children. Los Angeles is in touch with the recent development of the county library system. Wisconsin's connection with a state library commission gives it an opportunity for field work in rural districts.

The schools in great cities observe at close range branch library systems, and the new type of business library or "information service," and so on, each environment giving its characteristic advantage.

Under the variations, the core of the curriculum common to the schools has to do with the acquisition of books, their arrangement and description, and their use by the public, either in the library building or in their homes, which may be interpreted into technical terms as book selection and purchase, classification, bibliography and cataloguing, reference work and the lending of books.

America's start has been followed by foreign lands. England's first school opened at the University of London last October, and from even China and Jugoslavia this year comes word of the establishment of new schools to meet the growing demand for trained workers.

## COURSES FOR GIFTED PUPILS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor** from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York**—An appeal that those boys and girls who see in terms of color and pattern be given as fair treatment in the schools as those with the gift of numbers or of tongues is made by James Parton Haney, director of art in the high schools of New York City, urging public support for the scholarship fund of the School Art League.

"In the past, the art training of our public schools has been too circumscribed. It has been more or less aimed at the average boy or girl," said Mr. Haney. "The gifted pupil has been allowed to find his way alone, on the theory that talent will out. This has been a mistaken practice, and a costly one. Talent thus neglected has suffered, and the country at large, which might have profited by the products of trained skill, has not had those products to offer in the markets of the world."

"A clearer vision is coming now, and through it appear opportunities long hidden. Many schools are realizing that they have in them boys and girls whose eyes see in terms of color and pattern. The possessor of this talent may be a failure in languages or a dullard in mathematics, but when he reaches the drawing studio, his erudite mates must stand aside while he shows them how to make designs and spot in color harmonies."

"Foreign school systems have long since realized that they have made a find, when this thing the botanists call 'a sport' appears in the humble kitchen garden of the class room. They catch him quickly, both for his own sake and for the sake of the state which is to profit through the training of his talent. Many of our own cities are realizing that the skilled in art should receive as fair treatment as those with the gift of numbers or of tongues. They have seen these talents unfold, but have not known what to do with them. But there is a way."

"For years, New York has had a School Art League, aiding the schools through docent work, museum visits,

prizes and competitions. Six years ago the league began its scholarship campaign. The fruits of this are now ripening in ever-increasing numbers. The story of the steps taken to perfect the scheme would be a long one. But the story of the plan now in operation can be told in a paragraph. The league helps the high schools, and the high schools help the league. Special courses for gifted pupils have been established in more than 20 high schools. The teachers are on the lookout for the talented, and direct them into these courses early in their school assignments. In them they are given fundamental training—good drawing and lots of it. Not skimped and hurried teaching, but faithful, accurate work, with much technical drill and, more in the way of home study, note-taking, and museum visits. It isn't the artist, the easel painter, that the schools are seeking. It is the cultivator of the designer, the colorist, the industrial art worker, whose talent is to be unwrapped from its napkin."

"It is from these talented pupils that the schools make their scholarship awards with the aid of the School Art League. It is realized that the high school can only give a start, but the determination is to give a good start. And every six months a group of the elect from among the talented are sent forward, with their fees paid, to industrial art schools—Pratt Institute and the New York School of Art have generously helped. But the most appealing feature of the plan is the help given by the high schools themselves. Each school pays half cost of the additional year's training. The School Art League, with the aid of its scholarship committee, pays the balance. At present, over 20 pupils are on scholarships, and more than 100 have been given these post-graduate courses.

"All this the city ought to do for itself. But some one must point the way. This is the service but only one of many other services, that the School Art League performs to help in practical fashion the development of art in its community."

## ATHLETICS FOR GUATEMALA

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor**

**NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana**—Development of clean athletic sports in the schools and colleges of Guatemala, and among the youth of that country generally, as an aid in the upbuilding of good citizenship and as an offset to the idleness which frequently induces the beginnings of political unrest, is one of the plans to which the new government of President Carlos Herrera is devoting a great deal of attention, according to Luis F. Aguirre, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Guatemalan Government, who passed through New Orleans on his way to the inauguration of President Harding. Mr. Aguirre was educated in England and France, and for years has taken an active interest in school athletics. With him came his secretary, Silva Pena, who holds the Guatemalan championship as amateur pole-vaulter and hurdler.

Mr. Aguirre, discussing school athletics with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"Guatemala's first national field day for amateur sports was held February 6, 7, and 8. The games, while an innovation, took immediate hold on the youth of the country and proved an unexpected success. There was a large gathering of native athletes, and a number of foreigners, resident there also, took part, so that there was no lack of interesting and exciting contests. The crowds were larger and more interested on the second day than the first, and still larger and still more enthusiastic on the third, and plans are now being worked out for the next annual field day in February, 1922."

"Trophies and cups were provided by the federal government, and were presented personally to the winners by President Herrera, who, with Mrs. Herrera and every member of the Cabinet, attended each day of the meet.

The Hercules Club, composed of native athletes, won the meet, while the American Club, embracing only Americans, won second place, only 10 points behind the victors. Amateur athletics work of the government, and were promised better opportunities for themselves and their children than had been available in the past. Many of the soldiers looked upon the new era in education which was promised as one of the few really great and permanent results of all their sacrifices. The nation cannot afford to break its word."

Again, there is the aspect of that part of the act which provides for playing fields, camps and swimming baths, physical training and organized games. It also empowers local authorities to make and enforce by-laws restricting and greatly lessening juvenile employment. It is stated that in Manchester there are 5000 children of school age employed for profit, some of whom work for 40 hours a week in addition to their time at school. In Birmingham there are 9000 thus employed. Such conditions are inimical to the proper development of the child. "It is bad business to work a child too soon; in the case of colts, this fact is understood and acted on," but the curtailment of education and the delay of the Fisher Act implies that the mute claim of the child laborer can be safely disregarded.

With regard to what may be crudely described as the "cash value" of education on the intellectual side, the commercial prosperity of the country must rest ultimately on the general efficiency of the mass of its workers. Great Britain lost the dye industry because of the dearth of trained chemists. The German farmer can feed 70 people for every 45 that the English farmer can feed, the reason being that, although natural conditions in Germany are inferior, yet the German farmer is better educated.

In support of the extension of secondary and continuative education, the pamphlet draws attention to the great mass of intelligence and skill existing among the poorer classes of the people as revealed by the recent introduction of the free place system. "There are roughly about 3,000,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 18, and of these over 2,000,000 receive no systematic training after the age of 14. They are left to pick up

## NEED FOR DEFINING OF ECONOMY

**The Middlesex Report on Educational Expenditures**

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor**

**LONDON, England**—The secretary of the Middlesex Education Committee has prepared a pamphlet upon the subject of educational economy for the consideration of the committee. The object of the pamphlet is to direct the attention of the committee to the need for combining economy with the maintenance and development, in the national interests, of the educational system.

As a report it has attracted much attention owing to its comprehensive survey of the problem, and to the wealth of facts and arguments with which it is packed.

The pamphlet opens with the statement that the hostility now being shown to increased educational expenditure is partly founded upon the fear in certain quarters that continued opportunities for the exploitation of child labor will cease, partly on misunderstanding of the causes of increase and partly on a lack of appreciation of the natural advantages likely to result from an extension of education work in the country.

The first point made is the comparison between the increase of expenditure on education and on other services. It cannot be argued that education should remain stationary and all other expenditure go up. When comparisons are made it is found that education has risen less in proportion than the cost of running the railways, less than the cost of the armed forces of the Crown, and only to the same extent as the cost of procuring coal. Further, the national expenditure on education has fallen from 10 per cent of the national revenue before the war to 5 per cent last year.

Telling comparisons are drawn between the expenditure on such indulgences as drink and that on education. The amount spent by adults, on the average, for drink and tobacco in 1919-20 was over £20. The amount spent per head on elementary education was £10 11s. "A nation that can afford £20 per head for drink and tobacco can scarcely be deemed extravagant for spending £10 per head on an essential service such as education for its children."

The point is made that out of an increase of £26,000,000 in the education estimate of the last two years only £10,000,000 is in respect of new developments; further, that the bulk of the increase is on account of teachers' salaries, which even then have only risen 133 per cent as compared with the pre-war level.

In the particular case of Middlesex similar facts emerge. The total increase is less than the general rise in prices, and the bulk of the extra expenditure has been incurred for teachers' salaries.

An important section of the pamphlet is that in which the extensions foreshadowed in the Fisher Act are discussed. This is considered under two heads. (1) Is it worth while incurring increased expenditure on such developments? (2) How economically can the necessary extension be carried out? The latter question is an administrative one, and the need for care and economy in school and office is emphasized. This is, of course, of the nature of a platitude. It is in dealing with the first question that the chief value of the pamphlet is seen, and rarely have the arguments for the carrying into effect of the act been put so concisely and cogently.

It is pointed out that "to suspend the operation of the Education Act is to break faith with the men who were promised better opportunities for themselves and their children than had been available in the past. Many of the soldiers looked upon the new era in education which was promised as one of the few really great and permanent results of all their sacrifices. The nation cannot afford to break its word."

Again, there is the aspect of that part of the act which provides for playing fields, camps and swimming baths, physical training and organized games. It also empowers local authorities to make and enforce by-laws restricting and greatly lessening juvenile employment. It is stated that in Manchester there are 5000 children of school age employed for profit, some of whom work for 40 hours a week in addition to their time at school. In Birmingham there are 9000 thus employed. Such conditions are inimical to the proper development of the child. "It is bad business to work a child too soon; in the case of colts, this fact is understood and acted on," but the curtailment of education and the delay of the Fisher Act implies that the mute claim of the child laborer can be safely disregarded.

With regard to what may be crudely described as the "cash value" of education on the intellectual side, the commercial prosperity of the country must rest ultimately on the general efficiency of the mass of its workers. Great Britain lost the dye industry because of the dearth of trained chemists. The German farmer can feed 70 people for every 45 that the English farmer can feed, the reason being that, although natural conditions in Germany are inferior, yet the German farmer is better educated.

In support of the extension of secondary and continuative education, the pamphlet draws attention to the great mass of intelligence and skill existing among the poorer classes of the people as revealed by the recent introduction of the free place system. "There are roughly about 3,000,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 18, and of these over 2,000,000 receive no systematic training after the age of 14. They are left to pick up

knowledge in the streets and are often without proper guidance at the most critical period of life, with the result that the majority of our regular criminals receive their first conviction before they are 13." If the continuation schools are abandoned, we shall save a few millions now. But on the other hand we shall have much police expenditure to contemplate, and there will be a waste of human initiative, skill and power.

It is further pointed out that hours of labor are shorter now than ever before, and the hours of leisure longer. What young persons do with their leisure time directly affects themselves and after them the whole social welfare of the community. Trivial and degrading amusements will have appalling results. The act intended that local authorities should foster the right use of leisure by means of school journeys, holiday camps, games and reasonable recreational activity. The continuation schools, if and when established, will be a valuable factor in this connection.

"In the course of a single lifetime there might have been an almost complete change in the character, aims and outlook of the rising generation. Unfortunately decadence and reaction are protesting that such a result is too expensive a luxury."

It is important, too, now that the franchise is practically universal, that the people should be educated to such a level that they will not be beguiled by newspaper catch-phrases, and mob orators.

The issue of this document by the secretary of such an important authority as Middlesex is significant. It is a proof that the opponents of education are not having it all their own way, and it affords a splendidly reasoned case for the operation of the Fisher Act.

## ATTENDANCE LAWS

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**

The average child in the United States goes to school only 6.7 years despite the fact that the states provide 12 years of elementary and secondary schooling, the United States Bureau of Education points out through a statistical report prepared by H. R. Bonner. In other words, the average child completes six grades of school work during his lifetime. The financial waste from nonattendance is then shown to amount to about \$194,000,000 per annum. The question—Are compulsory attendance laws sufficiently stringent when they accomplish such meager results?—the bureau itself answers emphatically in the negative.

While the average length of the school term in the United States is a little over 160 days, the average child enrolled in school attends 120 days, or about three-fourths of the time. One-fourth is wasted. The teacher, the school and all the equipment is provided, yet 25 per cent, approximating nearly 5,000,000 children in the whole country, are absent.

This waste, it is generally agreed, cannot be entirely eliminated, but it is felt reasonable to expect that in efficiently administered school systems not more than one-tenth of the children will be absent at any given time because of excusable necessity. The other 15 per cent is which constitutes one of the vital problems confronting those charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance laws.

The rural school problem is even more serious than the city school problem. The average city school term is 182 days, while that for the rural districts is only 144 days. The city child is absent from school 21.4 per cent of the time, but the rural child is absent 23.5 per cent of the short school term provided for him. As enormous as this wasted portion is, however, there has been a steady gain since 1870, when the average child wasted 41 per cent of the very

## THE HOME FORUM

## Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The word identity is a very interesting one, coming as it does from the Latin, *idem*, "the same," and entity, "being," and it becomes of vast significance when we consider it as denoting the relationship which exists between God and man. In the first chapter of Genesis we read that "God created man in his own image" and Christ Jesus spoke of the real man, or his true selfhood, as the "only begotten Son." It follows, therefore, that the only man who was ever begotten of the Father is spiritual, of the same entity, essence, and being as his divine Principle, God, and partakes only of the divine nature.

This was the gospel, the good news, which Christ Jesus came to preach and which he demonstrated by healing the sick and sinning and by overcoming death. His entire earthly mission was to prove the real man's identity with God, and he never claimed for himself what he did not claim for every one who apprehended the truth which he apprehended, and who was willing to follow the path which he trod. He spoke of "my Father" and "your Father," and he began the prayer which he taught his disciples with the words, "Our Father." The mutual recognition which he expressed in the words, "As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father," was something to be enjoyed not by one son of God alone, but by every son of God. Man existing forever "in the bosom of the Father" an the only begotten son, was the "good news" which Christ Jesus brought to mankind.

The inevitable result of the apprehension of this message was then, as it is today, the gradual overcoming of that false material sense which testifies to the existence of a man not made of the same essence and being with the Father, but formed of matter, and it is belief in the existence of such a man which is the prolific source of all human discord and woes. Christian Science strips the disguise from this false sense, and shows it to be what it is, a lie testifying to the existence of that which God never created, and which therefore does not exist in reality. It was this same false sense which Christ Jesus utterly repudiated when, speaking of the devil, he said, "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the 'other of it.' It is always well to remember, therefore, that false, material sense alone bears witness to the existence of any man but the man who is of the same entity with God.

On page 361 of the Christian Sci-

ence textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes, "As a drop of water is one with the ocean, a ray of light one with the sun, even so God and man, Father and son, are one in being." In this brief sentence Mrs. Eddy restates the gospel which Christ Jesus preached and demonstrated, and which she herself demonstrated by healing the sick and reclaiming the sinner, before it was once more given to the world; and it remains for every man and woman, who, through a study of Christian Science, apprehends the spiritual fact of man's identity with God, to prove for himself. Surely this is indeed good tidings! That man is one in entity and being with his divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love, and that the false, sinning, suffering sense of man is not man, and can be destroyed in proportion as the true sense is gained.

Let us consider for a moment what the understanding of this fact meant in the life of Christ Jesus. Take, for instance, a certain Sabbath evening in Capernaum. He had healed many people that day, including Peter's wife's mother of fever; and we read that "at even, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were diseased, and them that were possessed with devils," and that he healed them. Those who had been blind looked, perhaps for the first time, on the sunset waters of the Lake of Gennesaret. Men and women who had been regarded as physical and moral outcasts returned to their homes cleansed. What potency was here! And yet it consisted wholly in one man's apprehension of the fact that the universe which God created reflects the wholeness and soundness of the divine Mind, and his consequent refusal to acknowledge any identity but man's identity with the Father.

Is it not cause for rejoicing to know that the same power which healed "many that were sick of divers diseases" that Sabbath evening in Capernaum is here today? "Today the Christ is, more than ever before, 'the way, the truth, and the life,'—'which lighteth every man that cometh into the world,' healing all sorrow, sickness, and sin." So Mrs. Eddy writes on page 257 of her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." In this age Christian Science is reviving to mankind the message which Christ Jesus brought nineteen centuries ago, and demonstrating its truth, as he did, by signs following; and those who receive this healing message can prove its efficacy for themselves. That thousands have already done so, and through the study of Christian Science have experienced the healing of physical disease as well as release from every form of material bondage, is proof that the gospel of man's identity with the Father is once more being preached by the wayside, not in words alone but by the regenerated lives of men and women. The message is so simple, so easily apprehended, when one is humbly and obediently learning to learn, that "the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein." It is only the false sense of things which is complicated, confused, bewildering. Spiritual truth imparts itself by its own inherent power to every earnest seeker.

As a matter of fact the only identity is that of God and the real man. Principle and its idea, for Spirit alone is being. This, Christ Jesus made quite plain in the parable of the man who built his house upon the rock and the man who built upon sand. The one understood his real identity as a son of God; the other was endeavoring to identify himself with that which did not really exist. To understand man's real identity, then, is to lay hold on eternal life and to know that man was never identified with anything but Principle.

## Snowdrops

Suddenly, without any warning as it were, winter is away. There's a new sound in the air, "a new face at the door." This is Sunday and the sound is the rooks' consultation in the tops of the great Elms (they always arrange matters on a Sunday), while in the garden, the air seems full of the voices of birds. Through the budding branches and the thickness of the winter greens is woven a network of melody, where a thousand little finches twitter, and blackbirds and thrushes just lightly touch their long silent notes. And there's a vision of the sweetest face in all the world—the first pale glimpse of Spring with her snowdrop crown. It was but yesterday the Snowdrops had scarce begun to show in silvery points above the earth—today the slender stalks have risen two inches high! There are pure white double primroses and a few colored, in every part of the garden, where so late as yesterday there seemed to be none. Even the yellow of a winter aconite, or the blue of scillas, begin to show here and there. I do not know if the sap does actually rise at the touch of spring, but there has come a fresher green in the broad blue-green iris leaves, and the ends of the long rose sprays are flushed with emerald, and a warmer green glows through the prickly junipers.

These Snowdrops, year after year they come again to test our appreciation of form and simplicity, and every year their triumph is assured. I challenge you to show me the grandest bell-flower, born of tropic suns that can compare in its attributes of perfect grace with our English snowdrop. I mean the large old single snowdrop—I will have nothing to do with the double, as a snowdrop. The

snowdrop is in itself a lesson of form and color—from the straight, long oval of the tube, out of which spring three sweet oval lobes, to the delicate pencilling in Nature's loveliest green of the three-fold inner cup. And you will observe there is no over-luxuriant fulness, all is severely, tenderly restrained, as are the lines of a Greek

## Howells a Novelist

Each new book by Mr. Howells is received with an almost monotonous praise, as if it had no individuality, no salient points; while each story by Mr. James is debated through and through the newspapers, as if it were

no civic aspiration, not even a pecuniary force, nothing but a social set, an alien club, life, a tradition of dining." But he is not at heart a philosopher; he is a novelist, which is better, and his dramatic situations recur again and again to the essential point. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "Short Studies of American Authors."

## Atlantid Islands

Atlantid Islands, phantom-fair,  
Throned on the solitary seas,  
Immersed in amethystine air.  
Haunt of Hesperides!  
Farewell! I leave Madeira thus  
Drowned in a sunset glorious.

who greeted me cheerfully in the Scandinavian accent. She was laughing at her five little children who were laughing at her and eating their mush and milk.

"Presumably the boarders had been delayed by their work, and had dined late. The children were at it still later.

"They were real Americans, those little birds. And they had memories like parrots . . .

"Wife," said the landlord, "here is a man that will entertain us tonight for his keep, or work for us tomorrow. I think we will take the entertainment tonight. Go ahead, mister. Here are the kids. Now listen, kids."

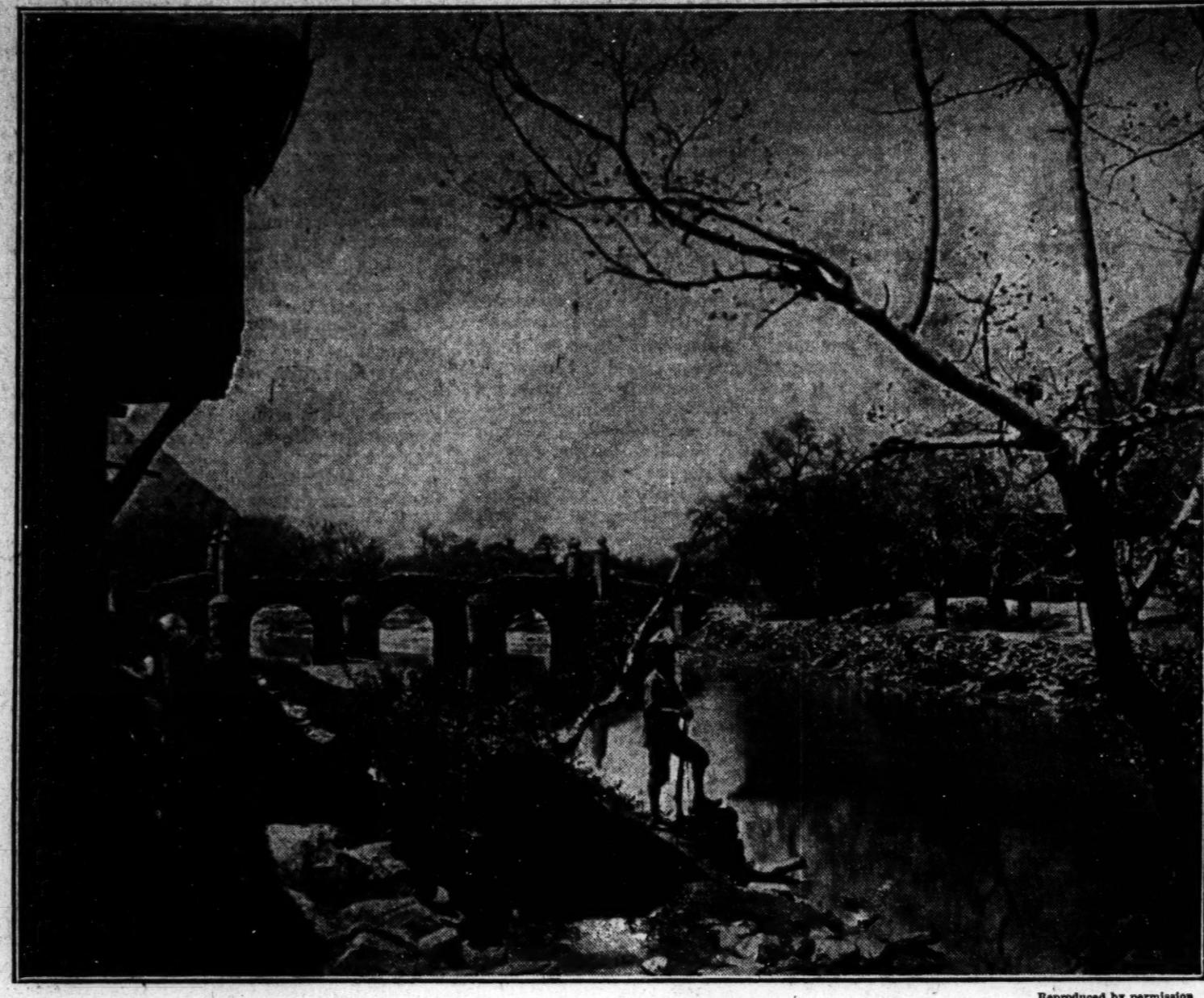
"To come out of the fathomless, friendless dark and, almost in an instant, to look into such expectant fairy faces! They were laughing, laughing, not in mockery, but companionship. I recited every child-piece I had ever written—(not many).

"They kept quite still till the end of each one. Then they pounded the table for more, with their tin spoons and their little red fists."

## The Improvement of Prose Style

Prose style varies greatly according to the century in which it was written. Pure Saxon prose is a somewhat clumsy, flat-footed, dull medium for thought; and it was not till our language was well mixed with Norman-French that there was much life or spring or vigour or rhythm in our sentences. From the time of Francis Bacon our prose has been improving in every respect; and we can observe a marked difference for the better in each succeeding century. The prose of the seventeenth century is quite different from the prose of the eighteenth; and again, the prose of the middle of the eighteenth differs enormously from the prose that is written at the present day. The prose of The Times, of the Spectator, of the Saturday Review is as different from the prose of Addison, or Steele, or Dr. Johnson as is the dress of the present time from the wig, the ruffles, the flowered waistcoat, the knee-breeches, and the silver buckles of the modish dandy of the eighteenth century.

"The focus of English Prose is now to be sought in the periodical press. Articles in newspapers are written by men of the highest education, men of literary culture and of good, social tone; their writings are the most widely read of all that is written, and they undoubtedly represent, in the broadest sense of the word, the current standard of English Prose." Professor Earle—John Miller Dow Meiklejohn in "The Art of Writing English."



Old bridge near Kabul, Afghanistan

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
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status. And then the color! it is a fresh Waverley novel. I see no reason for this difference, except that Mr. Howells edits "The Atlantic Monthly," and that all other American writers are, as it were, sitting at his table, or wishing themselves there. He must himself regret this result, for he is too essentially an artist not to prize honest and faithful criticism; and it is almost needless to say that his career as an author has been thoroughly modest and free from all the arts of self-praise.

The peculiar charm of his prose style has also, doubtless, had its effect in disarming criticism. He rarely fails to give pleasure by the mere process of writing, and this is much to begin with; just as, when we are listening to conversation, a musical voice gratifies us almost more than wit or wisdom. Mr. Howells is without an equal in America—and therefore without an equal among his English-speaking contemporaries—as to some of the most attractive literary arts. He has no rival in half-tints, in modulations, in subtle phrases that touch the edge of an assertion and yet stop short of it. He is like a skater who executes a hundred graceful curves within the limits of a pool a few yards square. Miss Austen, the novelist, once described her art as a little bit of ivory, on which she produced small effect after much labor. She underrated her own skill, as the comparison in some respects underrates that of Howells; but his field is—or has until lately seemed to be—the little bit of ivory, on which she produced small effect after much labor.

He is often classed with Mr. James as representing the international school of novelists, yet in reality they belong to widely different subdivisions. After all, Mr. James has permanently set up his easel in Europe, Mr. Howells in America; and the latter has been, from the beginning, far less anxious to compare Americans with Europeans than with one another. He is international only if we adopt Mr. Emerson's saying, that Europe stretches to the Alleghenies. As a native of Ohio, transplanted to Massachusetts, he never can forego the interest implied in this double point of view. The Europeanized American, and, if we may say so, the Americanized European, are the typical figures that reappear in his books. Even in "The Lady of the Aroostook" he might be sure of being able to get a knock (as we say now) and as was practically all that batting meant but whenever they liked.

Lord expressed himself as willing, provided he could be guaranteed against loss; and the Earl and his friend Charles Lennox, afterwards fourth Duke of Richmond, promising to help him through, set to work, and the ground was ready in May, 1787, the club which was formed to play there and support it being called, after the parish in which the ground was situated, the Marybone Cricket Club. Such was the high-hearted inception of what has grown to be the vast and highly organized institution which all men know and respect as the M. C. C.

Lord's first ground occupied a site of which Dorset Square is at present a part. That was from 1787 until 1810. Having notice to quit, he acquired a new ground at the top of Lissom Grove, where the Great Central Railway now is; but, the Regent's Canal being planned to run right through it, he had again to move, and this time he settled in St. John's Wood and remained there. The story which always used to be told was that Lord each time carried his turf with him; but that cannot be true if, as the centenary history states, the second ground was being played on for two years—1805-10—before the first was given up. It was, as I have said, in 1814 that the present Lord's ground was ready.—"London Revisited," E. V. Lucas.

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## Kabul in Afghanistan

In speaking of Cabool, I, of course, do not refer to the vast kingdom which once extended from Meshid to Delhi, and from the ocean to Cashmere. I treat only of the small and flourishing territory which surrounds the capital of that decayed monarchy. As a city, Cabool owes its importance more to its position, which is central for commerce, than to its being the seat of government; and it has therefore stemmed with success the various revolutions which have disturbed the general peace of Afghanistan. Invigorated as it is by this advantage of position, there are few places in the east better adapted for a metropolis. Its political, although inferior to its commercial advantages, are enhanced by them, since Cabool has a rapid and regular communication with the countries adjacent, and is consequently supplied with accurate information of what passes in them. And as to the abundant resources of foreign lands, it has not the wealth nor has it the exuberant productions of India, or even Bokhara, but it possesses a race of people far more hardy than the inhabitants of either of those regions, and who have, for the last eight or nine centuries, enabled the rulers of Cabool to overrun the surrounding countries. Chief after chief has issued from the mountains, and enjoyed in succession, as trophies of his valor and success, the riches and the revenues of the lands which he subdued.—"Cabool: and Personal Narrative of a Journey to, and Residence in That City, in the Years 1836, 7 & 8." Sir Alexander Burnes.

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The Holy Harbor fading far  
Beneath a blaze of cinnabar.  
What sights had burning eve to show  
From Tacorava's orange-bowers,  
From painey headlands of Yeod,  
When Palmae or Canary lay  
Cloud-cinctured in the crimson day,  
Sea, and sea-wrack, and rising higher  
Those purple peaks 'twixt cloud and fire.

But oh the cone aloft and clear  
Where Atlas in the heavens with-draws  
To hemisphere and hemisphere  
Disparts the dark and dawn!  
Fire-vaporous waves

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Prohibition and the Disappearing Slums

VISCOUNT ASTOR recently went back to England, from the United States, carrying a wholly different impression of the effects of prohibition from that which he had previously gained from English reports. English statements of the case, particularly English newspapers, had misled him. But when he came to gather facts for himself, he discovered this meaning for the prohibition policy: "happier homes, more prosperity for individuals, enormous gains for the whole country." Even though forced to admit that many people, in places like New York, evaded the law, he could nevertheless see that over most of the country the law was being obeyed, and he was struck by the conclusion that hardly anyone wanted to repeal it. Moreover, he obtained official evidence that saloon buildings, vacated upon the advent of prohibition, had been promptly occupied by mercantile establishments paying higher rentals than those paid by saloon tenants. He secured official assurance, likewise, that there had been no increase of drug-taking, following the elimination of liquor. All this is just about the sort of information that other English visitors have been gathering in the United States and taking back with them within the past few months. Men like Mr. Harold Spender, the journalist, and Dr. C. W. Saleby, are endorsing Viscount Astor's assertions in the most complete manner possible. And as they go about, speaking and writing their views for the benefit of the British public, it becomes clear that a truer and saner notion of what prohibition amounts to in America is rapidly spreading in the English-speaking countries.

Now one other interesting effect is that a better feeling is gradually developing between great masses of English-speaking peoples on both sides of the ocean. As time goes on, this better feeling will not only persist, but it will increase and spread. It will do this for the most natural of all reasons, simply because the element of bitterness which it displaces has been the result of misunderstanding. As the misunderstanding is removed, and a more complete understanding takes its place, good feeling becomes more general and "grows by what it feeds on." For something else than the good effects of prohibition has been amongst the discoveries of recent English visitors to the United States. That other thing is that much of the anti-American propaganda in Great Britain of late, has been traceable to the liquor interests there. "They are doing their best to stir up public opinion against prohibition," says one of these visitors, "and so against America as a prohibition country." No wonder that visitor declared this activity to be about the most horrible thing conceivable, and he made no bones about declaring that he had seen it growing ever since the armistice. Anti-American propaganda is not a good thing to be impressed upon the British public. No more is anti-British propaganda a good mental ration for the people of the United States. That such stuff is offered for general consumption, however, is often much more readily perceptible than the exact source from which it comes. So it is well to have this latest disclosure of the particular fountain-head of international bitterness that is now discoverable amidst the vested interests of alcoholic drink. Disclosure of the evil has already gone far to render it powerless. The more the brewers and distillers are understood to be working to produce an ill feeling in Britain and America, each against the other, the less likely are their efforts to result successfully, regardless of the nature of their activities or the terms under which they conceal their attempt.

And a better feeling is coming everywhere as to prohibition itself. There is not much question about that. It is discernible in the utterances of public men. It underlies the steadfastness of the American Congress and legislatures in their progressive effort to make the enforcement of the dry law more complete. It appears in the abatement of bitterness in the press reports that reflect the popular attitude. It is disclosed by the growing demand that the wealthy classes, which have enjoyed a privileged indulgence in liquor-drinking since prohibition became the established policy of the country, shall now show themselves truly patriotic and lend their influence to support that policy instead of carelessly joining together to joke about it and break it down. The man who likes to court popularity by making a laughingstock of the dry law is already not quite so popular as he was some months ago. The men who confidently reckoned upon the plaudits of the so-called laboring classes, who were presumed to be always insisting on beer as a pre-requisite of honest work and manliness, are not quite so confident as they used to be. In fact, there is a growing conviction that great masses of the laborers themselves are learning to prefer work unmixed with beer-drinking to the old conditions which, in too many instances, might have been described as beer-drinking mixed with work. The old lie about the laborer, as insisting upon his drink, is being quite rapidly uncovered, so far as the United States is concerned. People who labor, even more than the people who hire labor, are realizing that they can go farther and benefit more if drink is taken out of their personal equation, than they ever can while drink is thrust upon them from all angles as a necessity of their being.

In a nutshell, the situation can be put like this: prohibition has been swiftly cleaning up the slums—the mental and economic slums, as well as those of city neighborhoods. To all sorts of people it is becoming clear that liquor was the force which kept people living in the slums, when their natural tastes and aspirations made them want to live in better places. The part that liquor played in this affair has been kept hidden, wher-

ever possible. But the changes brought into view wherever liquor has been eliminated are of such a clarifying and regenerative sort that even the blindest of partisans cannot long refrain from wishing to share in them. So he moves out of the slums, and the slums gradually fade out of existence. It is against nature that he should wish to go back.

### Bolshevism and the Italian Socialist

THE recent drastic manifesto issued from Moscow denying membership of the Third International to all Radicals or Socialists still willing to compromise, in any way, with the old political institutions, whether bourgeois, social-democratic, or capitalistic, is having a strangely mixed reception in the Socialist camps of Europe. In his recent book on Russia, Mr. Wells records how the one cry of Nicholas Lenin, during the conversation they had together, in Moscow, was, "Why doesn't the western proletariat rise? Why don't you raise the banner of revolt? What is the delay?" No doubt the Moscow manifesto was an effort to hasten matters.

At first this manifesto appeared to be successful, at any rate to this extent, that it was accepted and submitted to by the Socialist parties in practically all European countries with the exception of Great Britain. The cost, however, of this victory was tremendous. It brought about a complete split in the Socialist Party in France, and more recently the same thing has happened in Italy. True, in France the extremists, theoretically, won the day, whilst in Italy they very decidedly lost it, but the result in either case is the same, namely, a dismembered Socialist Party shorn almost entirely of its political power. If Lenin's idea was simply to force conclusions, to get an answer to the question, "Who is on my side?" then he was certainly successful. Faced with the demand to submit to Moscow, and expel from the party all who refused submission, after denouncing them as "determined agents of bourgeois influence and elements with which the Third International can have nothing in common," the French Socialist Congress at Tours acquiesced by a vote of three to one. The one-fourth, however, that refused submission and, under the leadership of such men as John Longuet and Leon Blum, broke away from the party is certainly a power to be reckoned with, and the victory was quickly seen to be a Pyrrhic one indeed.

In Italy, at the recent Socialist congress at Leghorn, the result of the ballot was the reverse of that secured at Tours. By a vote of some 112,000 to 58,000, the Bolshevik manifesto was rejected, and the Communist Party at once decided to withdraw. This result is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that, last November, when the Lenin manifesto was first considered, the directorate of twelve, which manages the affairs of Italian socialism, decided to accept it by a vote of 7 to 5. Very much, however, may happen in a short time, in the way of revised views, where Bolshevism is concerned, and, between the time when the decision of the Socialist directorate was taken and the meeting of the Leghorn conference, a very important thing happened in Italy. It came about in this way. That very astute politician, Mr. Nitti, who must know the Italian, especially the Italian workman, as very few know him, was wont to insist that the one sure way to convince the Italian Socialists that Bolshevism and the millennium were not one and the same thing was to let them go to Russia and see for themselves.

Well, quite recently two Italian Socialists, Mr. Nofri and Mr. Pozzani, did go to Russia, saw everything there was to be seen, as well as much that they were not intended to see. In due course they returned to Italy, and shortly afterward published a book entitled "Russia As It Is." It is a very remarkable book and, published as it was, on the eve of the Leghorn congress, it had a very remarkable effect. For the authors did not mince matters. They had gone to Russia, obviously, with every desire to welcome a great liberal movement, if they found any such movement in being. Instead, however, of the ideal state they looked for, they found a "terror exercised by a few fanatical dreamers of a Utopia, which they wish to realize at all costs in an economically and intellectually backward state." They found that the soviets "rarely exist in name and never in reality," and that the real government of Russia is a "pentarchy" consisting of five Communists, "in which Mr. Lenin and Mr. Trotsky remain immovable and the true individual powers dominating Russia." The decisions of these five, according to Mr. Nofri and Mr. Pozzani, are irrevocable; they are controlled by no representative institution, nor by the activity of independent public organizations, nor yet by the criticism of the press. "Absolutism above creates absolutism below. And, unfortunately, it must be recognized that all forms of arbitrary government, of violence and corruption are at present developed in Soviet Russia."

The authors then go on to tell how the elections are controlled by organized bands of officials, how the poor are oppressed, how all minor authorities are browbeaten, and how through a nationalized press, entirely in the hands of Lenin and his colleagues, expression of opinion has become a government monopoly.

Now, whatever else is to be said about the Italian workman or the Italian peasant, there is certainly this to be said, that he has a very clear idea as to what is and what is not to his own interest. He may be led away at the time by the enthusiasms of the moment. He may be easily persuaded that a certain thing is desirable, and that great things are to be hoped from it, but he cannot live on idealism for long. It only required one blank pay day in the great metal-workers' strike, last autumn, to convince the Lombardy artisan that Communism in industry was not desirable. And so it is in regard to Bolshevism. As long as he could be persuaded that the advent of Bolshevism was the advent of the millennium, he was all for Bolshevism, but a glimpse of Russia as it appears to have been more than enough for him. At the Leghorn congress, Lombardy was quite decided, not to say emphatic, on the matter. It recorded its opinion against Moscow with overwhelming thoroughness. If, therefore, it is true that what Milan thinks today Italy will think tomorrow, then Bolshevism in Italy has clearly had its day.

### Shortcomings of Commissions

THE shortcomings of the commission, that increasingly important adjunct to democratic government as practiced in the United States, becomes more evident as organizations dealing with public utilities and natural resources grow larger, more centralized, and stronger. The tendency to reduce competition by permissively increasing the resultant monopoly is perhaps a logical and economical development in public services. But the condition thus brought about demands control of some sort to protect the interests of the people. In order to analyze the situation it is necessary to make three divisions, the public, the business interest, and the commission. Naturally the public constitutes the great majority. Since it is, generally speaking, not organized, and the business interest is more or less coordinated and able to speak for itself, there is need for some agency to act in behalf of the people. To a large degree the commission, as an auxiliary of the government, is a result of this need.

Ordinarily the citizen assumes that government commissions are endowed with the combined desire and power necessary to defend the public welfare. Undoubtedly one great reason for whatever impotency exists is due to a lack of articulation. The public talks about the protection it feels itself entitled to, but fails to see to it that the commissions fulfill their duties as executive agencies, rather than judicial bodies to hear evidence and decide questions formally presented to them.

For example, every one considers that the price of certain commodities has been exorbitant. Various public officials have reported that there has been profiteering. There has been public clamor for relief. The newspapers have given a considerable amount of space to the conditions. An investigation is started and a hearing is held. Here is where one difficulty appears to originate. The investigators are appointed. They start investigating, but too frequently alter their attitude and sit as a quasi-judicial body, before which the particular interest concerned and the public are called to state their cases. The interest gathers a mass of evidence to support its claims and to defend its position. Able lawyers, capable of presenting to the best advantage the claims of their clients, are retained. These attorneys appear in force before the tribunal. They argue the case from many angles. Experts present books and reports to show that no exorbitant profits were made. In many cases they show, according to an exhibit of figures, that a loss has been sustained. Newspapers carry columns of news reporting exactly what is brought out, and naturally, as the interest and its attorneys are being heard, the result is a powerful and extensive argument for that interest. Every one is fully informed about that side of the case. By sheer mass it appears overwhelming.

Then the commission calls the public to state its case. But how many citizens, among the millions affected, have the time to go in person, or the money to hire attorneys to present their side of the case? Perhaps a few letters reach the commission. These are probably sent by people whose motives are sincere and whose case is just, but the writers, as a rule, do not know how to present their side effectively. All they know is that they have been paying more than they think they ought. They are without any supporting evidence except as to the price they are paying and they have no convincing argument to bring to bear. Finally, they feel that they are, or ought to be, completely represented by the public commission, and that in the circumstances it should not sit as a judicial body, but should deal with the case for the public, with a just regard for business.

In fairness it must be said that there have been and are commissioners who feel as the public feels about their duty. As a rule, however, those with whom commissions come most closely in touch are the representatives of interests which want something. Of course the public does not call directly upon the commission to present its case, for it regards the conservation of its welfare as the understood obligation of the man elected or appointed. In the meantime, quite naturally, the particular interest puts its case as effectively as possible before the man in office. What is needed to counterbalance this action, even by those in office who appreciate their mission, and with whom the rights of the public stand foremost, is the active support of citizens, either by word of mouth or in writing.

Seldom are the implied obligations which the public places upon its representatives expressed at the hearing, and there is little news to be published about the public's side of the case, unless the wrong is so great as to arouse popular clamor. The fact remains, however, that commissions should take every action necessary in order that the merits of a case and the interests of the majority shall not be overwhelmed by sheer mass and voluminousness, no matter how able the presentation.

### Education and Economy

FOR some time past, a great effort has been made, in certain quarters in England, to secure the shelving, if not the actual repeal, of the Fisher Education Act of 1918. This effort is based, ostensibly, on a desire for economy. The age-old idea that education is a luxury, if not an actual extravagance, maintains itself with strange persistence. Only a short time ago, an influential deputation of trading, manufacturers' and rate-payers' representatives waited upon the Minister of Education and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, urging that the Education Act of 1918 should be reconsidered, and adapted to the present state of national and local finances, on the ground that it is now impossible to provide for the enormous expenditures involved. Since then there have been many other similar efforts, both in the House of Commons and out of it. They have been successful to the extent that the Board of Education has now issued a circular to all local authorities setting forth certain economies the board has determined to adopt and certain postponements in the matter of change which it requires, or to which it assents.

On the whole, this circular takes a wide and sane view of the situation. It urges aid and requires economy in many directions, but refuses to countenance any econ-

omies which would impair the efficiency of the ordinary services of education or their proper development. Where a local authority is confronted with the alternative of either incurring an expenditure or allowing education to suffer, it is directed to incur the expenditure. Everything, moreover, is to be done to render the transition to the full operation of the act, in the future, as easy as possible. Now all this is, no doubt, a prudent course to adopt for the time being. Nevertheless, some actual facts of the situation, as disclosed, recently, in an able pamphlet prepared by the Secretary of the Middlesex Education Committee are deserving of special notice. Thus, it is perfectly clear that a large part of the opposition to the 1918 act arises from the fact that it will restrict most drastically the exploitation of child labor. The act empowers local authorities to make and enforce by-laws restricting juvenile employment, which still obtains, to a ruinous extent, in certain parts of Great Britain. In Manchester, it is stated, there are 6000 children of school age employed for profit, some of them working as much as 40 hours a week in addition to their time at school, whilst in Birmingham the number is about 9000. This condition of affairs the Fisher Act will abolish entirely.

Now such objections as those relating to the abolition of child labor are, of course, never pleaded, the whole opposition deriving its inspiration, as has been said, from a desire to economize. Yet, it is just on this point of economy that the figures available are most eloquent. Thus, in the pamphlet already referred to, the point is brought out that, of an increase of £6,000,000 in the education estimates of the past two years, only £310,000 is in respect of new developments. The great bulk of the increase is on account of teachers' salaries, which, even then, do not reach the pre-war level when the rise in the cost of living is taken into consideration. Another striking fact is brought out when the national expenditures on "drink and tobacco" and the expenditure on education are compared. Thus, the amount spent by adults, on the average, for drink and tobacco in 1919-20 was over £20 11s., and as the pamphlet very justly insists, "a nation that can afford £20 per head for drink and tobacco can scarcely be deemed extravagant for spending £10 per head on an essential service such as education for its children."

The fact of the matter is, of course, that a "saving" on education which in any way restricts its just development is not economy, but a peculiarly ignorant form of extravagance. Mr. Clynes, the British Labor member, summed up the situation exactly when he declared, in the House of Commons, some time ago: "There is no state expenditure more worth incurring than this outlay upon educating the masses of the people."

### Editorial Notes

DMITRI MEREDKOWSKI is, of course, a Russian novelist of distinction who wrote, *inter alia*, "The Resurrection of the Gods." He will be better known in future, perhaps, because of his uncompromising condemnation of H. G. Wells' estimate of the Bolsheviks. To some it seemed very much as if the English author in his Russian book held a brief for the followers of Lenin. But Meredkowsky will not see Russia "sated at the price of its abasement," nor will he admit that Mr. Wells' own Martians incarnate, as he calls the Bolsheviks, are Russians. Mr. Meredkowsky ought to know. He has spent fifty years in Russia as against Mr. Wells' sixteen days. He wrote "The Era of the Brute" for which Maxim Gorky has never forgiven him. And he has served two years in a Bolshevik jail while poor Mr. Wells has not served a single day! What has the English author to say to that?

IN CONNECTION with the forthcoming visit to America of Mrs. Curie, the Polish woman who discovered radium, it is worthy of mention that the present name of the precious metal is due in a sense to a professional oversight on her part. She had intended to christen it "polonium," but the substance which received that name was merely a step toward the extraction of radium. Oddly enough, she has never been able to purchase even a gram of that for which the world is indebted to her. The cost would be round about \$100,000. However, the deficiency is to be supplied by American women, who will make her a present of a gram on her arrival. Sufficient, no doubt, for her to carry on further experiments; but the irony of the situation is only too evident.

CARELESS dismissal of facts as "cold, hard and dry," undoubtedly is one of the reasons why the public does not mind, in the sense of attend to, its own business more successfully. Take for instance the budget in Massachusetts. People read that the largest single item in the budget is \$8,400,000 for the care of the insane and feeble-minded, and pass it over without realizing that the authorities agree that the major cause for this enormous public expense has been alcohol. Prohibition promises the removal of one of the causes of this expense, which is a big part of the entire state budget. So much for a good start. The pursuit of this policy of eliminating the causes of tremendous taxes is far more effective than futile controversies about how a tax shall be levied.

IS it because the English-speaker just naturally shies away from a double "a" that he objects to forming an adjective out of the proper noun "Panama" as he forms it out of Brazil—Brazilian? Of course there are American, Mongolian, Mexican, Argentinian, just as there are Russian, Bolivian, Cordovan, and Venezuelan. But all these have the accent elsewhere than on the final syllable. Panama is unique in this. So "Panaman" has the effect of being too abrupt, as if clipped off untimely. An adjective might be formed out of Brazil by making it "Brazilian," perhaps. But up comes the impulse to stick in an "i" for the sake of the sound. The "i" turns the word off the tongue more smoothly. There is a gentle little roll to it, which gets rid of all suggestion of abruptness. An extra "a," if given its own slightly separate pronunciation, would do as much for Panama. Why not, indeed, "Panamán"?